

D. B. Eaton

Dec. 1853

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1883.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

5448 M

1883.

REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Document No. 483,
Bureau of the Mint. }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
October 20, 1883.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Revised Statutes, I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report showing the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, and the present condition of the coinage and metallic circulation, being the eleventh annual report of the Director of the Mint since the creation of this Bureau.

The general work of the year in the receipt of gold bullion fell off from that of the previous year, but the silver bullion received for manufacture into bars and procured for coinage slightly increased.

The imports of foreign coin and bullion were about \$20,000,000 less than during the previous year, and occasioned the diminished receipts at the mints.

Of domestic bullion there was an increase of \$1,180,000 over that deposited in 1882. The bullion requiring to be parted or refined contained less gold but nearly a half million dollars more silver than similar bullion deposited during the preceding year. Besides the coinage of gold for depositors, which has been continued at all the mints, and of the regular monthly coinage of silver dollars, as required by the act of February 28, 1878, it was found necessary to coin, for the convenience of the public, a considerable amount of dimes and also of minor coins. In supplying the latter the Philadelphia Mint has been taxed to its full capacity.

The mints and assay offices, except those at Saint Louis and Charlotte, were visited during or shortly subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, and their accounts and methods of conducting business, and recording and reporting official transactions, were examined and generally found satisfactory, although some of the mints, particularly those at Philadelphia and Denver, are hampered and their efficiency impaired by the want of sufficient facilities for operating upon the bullion received and for performing the work required of them by the demands of the public.

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES.

The deposits of gold bullion and coin were \$46,347,106.05, and of silver, including purchases, \$36,869,834.65. In addition to these amounts \$2,798,453.11 in gold and \$1,742,760.24 in silver, which had been deposited and made into bars at one institution, were re-deposited for coin, fine bars, or on purchase account at another, making the whole amounts received and operated upon \$49,145,559.16 of gold and \$38,612,594.89 of silver, a total of \$87,758,154.05.

COINAGE.

The coinage executed during the year was as follows:

Description.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	2, 407, 022	\$35, 936, 927 50
Silver	35, 308, 076	28, 835, 470 15
Minor	60, 951, 526	1, 428, 307 16
Total	98, 666, 624	66, 200, 704 81

Although the value of the coinage was over fifty-one and a half millions less than in the preceding year, the number of pieces struck was greater by about eleven and a half millions than in any fiscal year since the organization of the Mint Bureau.

Of \$28,163,945 gold coinage executed at the mints at San Francisco and Carson, \$27,513,220 were coined into double eagles, that denomination being desired by depositors of bullion at those mints, and of the gold coinage, \$7,729,982.50, at the mint at Philadelphia, \$7,693,425 were in eagles and half eagles.

The coinage of silver dollars was \$28,111,119. On account of the slight demand for this coin in the Pacific States and Territories and of the large amount, over \$40,000,000, held in the mint and Assistant Treasurer's office at San Francisco, it was deemed advisable to execute as large a portion of the silver dollar coinage as possible at the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans. These mints, therefore, coined \$19,641,119, and those at San Francisco and Carson \$8,470,000.

The number of dimes in the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States having become reduced to 1,844,030 pieces, which would not be sufficient for any considerable length of time to supply the demand for coins of that denomination, the superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint was authorized, on the 25th day of August, 1882, to resume their coinage and at the close of the year had struck \$717,511.90, and delivered to the public coins to the value of \$697,816.90.

For both the one-cent bronze and five-cent copper nickel coins the demand from the public continued to be pressing. The amount of the latter held in the Treasury had become reduced from 23,685,059 pieces in September, 1879, to 1,598,331 pieces on the first of December, 1882, and was less than the requirements of the public upon the mint for this coin for a single month.

It seeming probable that the coinage of a considerable number of these coins would be required, the superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint believed it to be a favorable opportunity for issuing a coin more artistic in its appearance and execution, having the same weight but an increased diameter, and more nearly complying, as to devices and legends, with the requirements of the law.

Specimen coins were accordingly prepared by him and submitted to the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, and on the 8th of January, 1883, he was authorized to issue coins of the weight, size, and having the devices proposed.

During the year 20,455,488 pieces of the five-cent coin, valued at \$1,022,774.40 were struck, and of bronze cents 40,467,400 pieces, of the nominal value of \$404,674.19. The metal for the last-named coin is purchased in the form of planchets or blanks ready for striking, thus relieving the Mint of the labor of handling the metal in the various operations of melting, rolling, punching, etc., and enabling it to execute a much greater amount of coin.

BARS.

During the past year gold bars were manufactured to the value of \$18,269,205.26, and silver bars \$8,050,602.10. The principal part of this work was done at the assay office at New York, which prepared for depositors, fine, standard and sterling gold bars to the amount of \$13,791,053.36, and of bars for transmission to the Mint \$2,195,293.37.

Of fine silver bars \$6,433,097.08 were paid to depositors at the same office. The total value of all the gold and silver bars made during the year was \$26,319,807.36.

The assay office at New York held the following amounts of gold and silver bars at the beginning and close of the fiscal year:

Bars at the New York assay office.	Gold.	Silver.
July 1, 1882:	<i>Standard ozs.</i>	<i>Standard ozs.</i>
Fine bars	126, 784. 468	189, 706. 45
Mint bars	858, 356. 956	130, 796. 65
Standard bars		11, 191. 53
June 30, 1883:		
Fine bars	275, 849. 301	266, 030. 36
Standard bars	12, 876. 284	1, 585. 92
Sterling bars	77, 066. 236	
Mint bars	1, 019, 821. 937	95, 944. 11

BARS EXCHANGED FOR COIN.

Under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1882, which authorized the exchange of gold bars at the coinage mints and New York Assay Office for gold coin, the assay office at New York received gold coin and paid in exchange gold bars to the value of \$5,173,965.22, and the mint at Philadelphia \$187,541.07.

Of the bars exchanged at Philadelphia, the whole amount was for manufacturing purposes, and of those exchanged by the New York Assay Office \$3,227,710 were for export, and \$1,946,255 for use in the arts and manufactures.

PARTING AND REFINING.

The amount of bullion parted and refined at the mints and assay-office at New York was nearly a half million dollars in excess of that operated upon during the previous year, and resulted from increased receipts at the mint at Carson.

The following table shows the gross ounces of bullion parted by the use of acid at those institutions which are provided with acid refineries and the ounces of standard gold and silver resulting from the operation:

OUNCES.

Mint or assay office.	Gross.	Standard gold.	Standard silver.
Philadelphia	469, 800. 57	100, 420. 940	396, 114. 63
San Francisco	6, 068, 881. 69	484, 810. 514	5, 619, 934. 05
Carson	1, 134, 781. 18	83, 818. 630	1, 108, 070. 14
New Orleans	10, 022. 84	3, 239. 227	5, 436. 92
New York	5, 037, 228. 00	526, 628. 000	4, 286, 065. 00
Total	12, 720, 714. 28	1, 198, 917. 311	11, 415, 620. 74

VALUE.

Mint or assay office.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Philadelphia	\$1, 868, 296 55	\$460, 933 38	\$2, 329, 229 93
San Francisco	9, 019, 730 49	6, 539, 559 62	15, 559, 290 11
Carson	1, 559, 416 37	1, 289, 390 71	2, 848, 807 08
New Orleans	60, 264 69	6, 326 60	66, 591 29
New York	9, 797, 730 24	4, 987, 421 09	14, 785, 151 33
Total	22, 305, 438 34	13, 283, 631 40	35, 589, 069 74

DIES AND MEDALS.

Coinage and medal dies are manufactured only at the mint at Philadelphia, and those required for coinage at the other mints are supplied from that mint. During the year 2,348 dies were made, of which 138 were for the coinage of gold, 460 for silver, 1,695 for minor coins, 40 for proof coins, and 15 for medals.

The number of fine gold medals sold was 86, of silver 1,016, and of bronze 5,787, a total of 6,889; and of proof sets of gold 36, of silver 1,048, and of the minor coins 4,946.

SILVER PURCHASES AND COINAGE.

On the 1st of July, 1882, the coinage mints had on hand of silver bullion belonging to the Government, and excluding silver bullion due depositors, 2,703,222.60 ounces at standard fineness, costing \$2,791,763.04. The purchases and deliveries during the fiscal year 1883 of similar bullion for the coinage of standard dollars, including bullion parted, retained in payment of charges, and surplus returned by officers on settlement, were 25,432,490.27 ounces, at a cost of \$25,577,327.58, and were received at the several mints as follows:

Mint at which delivered.	Standard ounces.	Value.
Philadelphia	10, 489, 110. 92	\$10, 567, 302 52
San Francisco	6, 515, 900. 28	6, 552, 439 57
New Orleans	7, 330, 304. 60	7, 360, 513 93
Carson	1, 097, 174. 47	1, 097, 071 56
Total	25, 432, 490. 27	25, 577, 327 58

The average cost was \$1.0056949 per ounce of standard fineness and \$1.11743885 per ounce fine. The average London price for silver, 925 fine (British standard), during the year was $51\frac{23}{100}$ pence, rating exchange at par (\$4.8665) equal to \$1.11826 per ounce fine, and the average New York price was \$1.11889 per ounce fine.

Of the silver bullion on hand at the commencement of and procured during the year for coinage under the act of February 28, 1878, 24,157,992.92 standard ounces costing \$24,409,787.22 were consumed in the coinage of standard dollars, and 40,839.85 standard ounces costing \$40,510.35 were wasted by operative officers and sold in sweeps, leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1883, available for silver dollar coinage of 3,936,880.10 standard ounces costing \$3,918,793.05.

An appropriation having been made by Congress to reimburse the Treasurer for the loss on the recoinage of uncurrent and mutilated silver

coin in the Treasury, on the 25th of August, 1882, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the transfer of the silver three-cent pieces then in the Treasury to the mint at Philadelphia and their coinage into dimes. Subsequently the Secretary ordered the other denominations of uncurrent and mutilated silver coins to be transferred from the Treasury to the mint for similar coinage. The amount during the fiscal year was 470,201.28 standard ounces, which was carried in the accounts at its subsidiary coining value, \$585,009.38.

Of the bullion resulting from the melting of these coins 468,137.76 ounces, valued at \$582,442, were used in coining dimes, leaving a balance on hand at the Philadelphia Mint of silver transferred for recoinage 2,063.52 standard ounces, valued at \$2,567.38. There were also procured from the New York Assay Office by transfer to the Philadelphia Mint, for the coinage of fractional silver under the provisions of section 3526 of the Revised Statutes, 130,796.65 standard ounces, valued at \$152,199.74. This silver was a part of the accumulations in previous years from the retention of silver bullion in payment of charges, and of fractions contained in bullion due but not delivered to depositors, the value being paid for in coin.

The Philadelphia Mint also, with my approval, applied and carried into the same account of silver procured for the subsidiary coinage the bullion resulting from coins melted at the annual assay 359.39 standard ounces, rated at its coining value \$447.14, making a total of 131,156.64 standard ounces, costing the Mint \$152,646.88, of which 114,059.47 standard ounces, costing \$132,748.91, were consumed in the coinage of dimes, leaving a balance of 17,096.57 standard ounces, costing \$19,897.97.

The total balance of silver bullion on hand at the mints June 30, 1883, was composed as follows:

Silver bullion.	Standard ounces.	Cost.
For standard dollar coinage.....	3, 936, 880. 10	\$3, 918, 793 05
For subsidiary silver coinage.....	2, 063. 52	2, 567 38
For recoinage.....	17, 096. 57	19, 897 97
Total	3, 956, 040. 19	3, 941, 258 40

The deliveries of silver bullion for the standard dollar coinage have averaged over \$2,000,000 worth per month, and have fallen below that amount but twice in the year. These deficiencies were occasioned by failures to deliver during the month the silver purchased.

As sellers of silver bullion are allowed ten days from the date of sale within which to make delivery, it is practically impossible to secure in every month \$2,000,000 worth without the liability of largely exceeding that limit in some subsequent months and that average for the year.

The statement showing the amount purchased during the year and its cost gives an average purchase of \$2,131,444 worth per month.

A statement in continuation of a similar table contained in my last report will be found in the appendix giving the number of ounces at standard and the cost of the silver bullion purchased and received at the Mint for the coinage of silver dollars from January 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883. During that period 36,227,336.16 standard ounces, costing \$36,692,627.92, were purchased and received, and 41,874,919 silver dollars coined. This and the previous statement show the purchase of 128,782,187.25 standard ounces, costing \$131,811,776.28, and the coinage of 147,255,899 silver dollars. The table in the report for 1882 includes not only bullion purchased but also parted and received for charges at the New York Assay Office, of which, however, the partings

and receipts for charges for the calendar year 1881 still remain in that office.

The tale value and denominations of the uncurrent silver coins transferred for re-coinage during the year were:

Three-cent pieces	\$88,808 16
Five-cent pieces	326,507 55
Twenty-cent pieces	100,016 00
Mixed coins	98,069 04
Foreign coins	5,798 15
Total	619,198 90

The loss upon which by recoinage was \$34,698.36.

PROFITS ON SILVER COINAGE AND THEIR DISPOSITION.

The balance to the credit of the silver-profit fund on hand June 30^s 1882, was \$807,075.79; the profits on the coinage of standard dollar during the year were \$3,701,331.78; on fractional silver, \$9,160.24; and the Adams Express Company refunded for overpayments prior to 1879 on transportation of silver coin \$9,178.81, making the total to the credit of the silver-profit fund \$4,526,746.45. From this fund \$73,189.45 were paid during the year for the expenses incurred in transmitting silver coin, and \$23,996.45 were paid for wastage and bullion sold in sweeps. The quarterly accounts of the mints show the deposit during the year of \$3,150,964.06 in the Treasury, and a balance in the mints on the 30th of June, 1883, of \$1,278,596.59; of this amount, however, a deposit was made June 27, 1883, with the Treasurer of the United States and certificate issued in favor of the superintendent of the San Francisco Mint for \$250,839.86, reducing the balance to be accounted for by that mint from \$451,104.40 to \$200,264.54; but notice did not reach the San Francisco Mint until after the 30th of June, 1883, and the amount was not entered in the accounts of that mint as deposited until the succeeding quarter.

The remaining balance, \$1,027,756.73, has been deposited in the Treasury, as follows:

Mint.	Date of deposit.	Balance.
Carson	September 15, 1883	\$80,889 73
Philadelphia	September 29, 1883	422,757 94
San Francisco	September 29, 1883	200,264 54
New Orleans	October 5, 1883	323,844 52
		1,027,756 73

As inquiries had been made in relation to the profits on the coinage of silver since the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and as the statements published in the previous annual reports would not show the actual profits on the coinage of the respective years, the profits having been computed under former instructions and regulations upon the silver purchased, and not upon that coined, although well satisfied that all of the profits had been properly accounted for, I caused an examination to be made of the quarterly accounts of the coinage mints from the 1st of July, 1878, to the 30th of June, 1881, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of silver purchased and acquired, available for coinage, the profits on the actual coinage to that date, and their disposition. The result of this examination was embodied in the series of statements forwarded to you on the 22d of December, 1881, with a request that you would have them verified.

In accordance with your instructions, Mr. William Sherer, of the Assistant Treasurer's office at New York, made an examination of the silver-profit fund accounts of the several coinage mints and of the silver-bullion and silver-coin accounts for the fiscal years 1879, 1880, and 1881, the result of which was an exact verification of the figures presented in the statements which I submitted, showing, as Mr. Sherer states in his report of April 28, 1882, "that the silver profits had been properly accounted for."

I have thought it proper to carry this examination up to the close of the fiscal year 1883, for the purpose of showing, in a succinct form, the amount of bullion acquired, the profits which have been realized, and their disposition. The results have been consolidated with the statements covering the three previous years, which were verified by Mr. Sherer's examination, and are embodied in two statements published in the appendix, one showing the balance of silver bullion available for coinage on hand at the coinage mints on the first of July, 1878, the amount purchased and acquired since, and its cost, and the disposition of the same; the other showing the profits on the coinage of silver for the same period and their disposition pursuant to law.

From the first statement it will be seen that there were on hand at the coinage mints on the first of July, 1878, of silver not due depositors for bars, 3,440,072.69 standard ounces; that there have been purchased, parted from gold, acquired in the payment of charges, &c., including transfers from the New York Assay Office, since that time, 120,007,407.41 ounces, making a total of 123,447,480.10 ounces; of which 119,206,224.53 standard ounces have been used in coinage, 304,375.47 ounces have been wasted by the operative officers and sold in sweeps, leaving a balance at the coinage mints on the 30th of June, 1883, of 3,936,880.10 ounces of silver bullion, which was weighed by representatives of this office at the time, and that amount found to be actually on hand, as will be seen from their reports on file in this office.

The profits on the coinage of silver on hand at the coinage mints on the first of July, 1878, amounted to \$424,725.47; the profits on the coinage from that date to the 30th of June, 1883, were \$16,903,589.71, which, adding the amount of \$9,237.54, refunded by the Adams Express Company for overcharges in their bills for shipping silver coin, and the additional sum of \$4,560.30, carried to the credit of that fund from profits arising on adjustments of silver values and surplus bullion, make a grand total of silver profits to be accounted for of \$17,342,113.02, of which \$358,399.07 have been paid for expenses of distributing the coin, \$51,925.69 for the loss on silver in sweeps sold, \$71,429.18 for wastages by the operative officers, and \$48.86 for losses by recoinage, and prior to June 30, 1883, \$15,581,713.63 had been deposited in the Treasury of the United States and entered in the quarterly mint accounts, leaving a balance in the coinage mints of \$1,278,596.59, all of which has been covered into the Treasury, making the total amount of silver profits for the five years thus deposited \$16,860,310.22, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department.

The statements referred to do not in any way relate to bullion at the New York Assay Office, or any institution other than the four coinage mints.

Since the passage of the act, in 1878, requiring the monthly purchase of not less than two million dollars worth of silver bullion, and its coinage into silver dollars, \$154,370,899 had been coined prior to October, 1883. That this, with the eighty-one millions of fractional silver coin in the country, a total of \$235,000,000, is in excess of the requirements of the country for silver circulation is apparent from the large amount of

these coins in the vaults of the Treasury not represented by outstanding certificates and not required to be held for their payment, namely, over 39,000,000 silver dollars, and nearly \$27,000,000 of fractional silver coin, a total of \$66,000,000.

My views in regard to the policy of further continuing the coinage of silver dollars were expressed in my report two years ago, and remain unchanged. While believing that the equal coinage of both metals by all nations is desirable in order to give greater stability to the values of commodities and credits, yet, in view of our inability to continue the increase of our silver circulation at the present rate without ultimately expelling a large portion of the present stock of gold, as well as of the waning hope for the co-operation of leading commercial nations in securing the general use of silver and its unlimited coinage as money, and of the present abundant paper and increasing gold circulation in this country, I suggest the question again for the consideration of legislators, whether the law directing the monthly coinage of not less than two million dollars' worth of silver bullion into standard dollars should not be modified or repealed.

DISTRIBUTION.

The accompanying statement exhibits the amount of silver dollars on hand at the mints June 30, 1882, the number coined during the year, and balance on hand June 30, 1883, and shows the aggregate amount paid out, exchanged, and distributed from the mints during the year to have been \$20,172,201; of this sum \$11,494,617 were distributed from the mint at Philadelphia, \$6,588,758 from the mint at New Orleans, and \$2,088,826 from the mints on the Pacific coast.

AMOUNT of SILVER DOLLARS REPORTED by the COINAGE MINTS on HAND June 30, 1882, COINED during the year and on HAND at the CLOSE of the FISCAL YEAR ended June 30, 1883.

Period.	Philadel- phia.	San Fran- cisco.	Carson.	New Or- leans.	Total.
On hand June 30, 1882	\$4, 248, 069	\$25, 114, 407	\$1, 260, 901	\$4, 742, 295	\$35, 365, 672
Coinage fiscal year 1883	11, 601, 119	7, 350, 000	1, 120, 000	8, 040, 000	28, 111, 119
Total	15, 849, 188	32, 464, 407	2, 380, 901	12, 782, 295	63, 476, 791
In mints June 30, 1883	4, 354, 571	30, 841, 960	1, 914, 522	6, 193, 537	43, 304, 590
Distributed	11, 494, 617	1, 622, 447	466, 379	6, 588, 758	20, 172, 201

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, as shown by the Treasurer's monthly statement of assets and liabilities, of the COINAGE, MOVEMENT, and CIRCULATION of STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS at the end of each six months from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883, and for the three months ending October 1, 1883.

Period.	Total coin- age.	In the Treasury.			In circulation.
		Held for payment of certificates out- standing.	Held in excess of cer- tificates outstand- ing.	Total.	
July 1, 1882	\$119, 144, 780	\$54, 506, 090	\$32, 647, 726	\$87, 153, 816	\$31, 990, 964
January 1, 1883	132, 955, 080	68, 443, 660	25, 573, 182	94, 016, 842	38, 938, 238
July 1, 1883	147, 255, 899	72, 620, 686	39, 293, 333	111, 914, 019	35, 341, 880
October 1, 1883	154, 370, 899	78, 921, 961	35, 665, 411	114, 587, 372	39, 783, 527

It appears from this statement that the total number of silver dollars had increased since the 1st of July, 1882, thirty-five millions, of which increase about \$8,000,000 only had gone into general circulation, while the amount in the Treasury had increased \$27,000,000, of which \$24,000,000 were held for the payment of outstanding silver certificates, and the amount in the Treasury in excess of the certificates outstanding had increased from \$32,647,726 to \$35,665,411.

APPROPRIATIONS, EARNINGS, AND EXPENDITURES.

The total amount appropriated for the support of the mints and assay offices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, was \$1,193,082.07, of which amount the sum of \$1,158,377.43 was expended. In addition thereto there was expended from the appropriation contained in the act of February 28, 1878, authorizing and directing the coinage of the standard silver dollars, the sum of \$161,507.21 on account of the mints and \$1,921.24 at the Treasury Department.

The appropriations for the several institutions, and the amount expended from each, are shown in the following table :

APPROPRIATIONS, 1883.

Institution.	Salaries.	Wages.	Contingent.	Coinage of the standard silver dollar, act of February 28, 1878 (indefinite).	Total.
Philadelphia Mint.....	\$40,907 53	\$293,747 25	\$100,070 68	.....	\$434,725 46
San Francisco Mint.....	41,626 03	243,705 50	70,000 00	.....	355,331 53
Carson Mint.....	28,979 22	54,630 00	25,000 00	.....	108,609 22
New Orleans Mint.....	30,938 36	74,967 50	35,000 00	.....	140,905 86
Denver Mint.....	10,950 00	12,000 00	9,000 00	.....	31,950 00
New York Assay Office.....	38,665 07	25,705 00	10,000 00	.....	74,370 07
Helena Assay Office.....	7,759 93	10,180 00	10,000 00	.....	27,939 93
Boise Assay Office.....	3,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Charlotte Assay Office.....	2,750 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	4,750 00
Saint Louis Assay Office.....	5,500 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	11,500 00
Total.....	211,076 14	714,935 25	272,070 68	.....	1,198,082 07

EXPENDITURES, 1883.

Philadelphia Mint.....	\$40,830 64	\$285,684 38	\$100,069 93	\$114,586 03	\$541,170 98
San Francisco Mint.....	40,982 77	243,604 00	56,756 09	8,318 48	349,661 34
Carson Mint.....	28,979 22	54,620 00	24,937 05	18,332 88	126,869 15
New Orleans Mint.....	29,483 42	74,966 78	34,968 40	20,269 82	159,688 42
Denver Mint.....	10,950 00	11,145 25	5,918 99	.....	28,014 24
New York Assay Office.....	38,239 47	23,539 25	9,796 18	.....	71,574 90
Helena Assay Office.....	7,759 93	10,079 98	7,495 75	.....	25,335 66
Boise Assay Office.....	2,997 12	.....	5,000 00	.....	7,997 12
Charlotte Assay Office.....	2,750 00	.....	1,450 80	.....	4,200 80
Saint Louis Assay Office.....	3,500 00	.....	1,872 03	.....	5,372 03
Total.....	206,472 57	703,639 64	248,265 22	161,507 21	1,319,884 64

In the appendix will be found a table showing the earnings and profits from all sources at the mints and assay offices during the year, and the expenditures and losses of all kinds. The total earnings amounted to \$5,215,509.76, and the total expenditures and losses to \$1,726,285.16.

A statement is also appended showing the amount of gold and silver

wasted by the operative officers at the coinage mints during the year, and the loss arising from the sale of bullion in sweeps, for which a lower price was obtained than the value ascertained by mint assay, and the various funds from which the wastages and loss were paid.

The total value of the gold and silver wasted at the four coinage mints during the year was \$30,084.83, while gold of the value of \$16,491.11 was returned by the melter and refiner of the mint at San Francisco in excess of the amount with which he was charged, and gold and silver of the value of \$4,542.81 by the melter and refiner of the mint at Philadelphia, and gold and silver of the value of \$30,217.33 by the melter and refiner of the Assay Office at New York, making a total gain from this source of \$51,251.25, adding to which the surplus bullion recovered from the grains and sweepings of the deposit-melting rooms of the institutions named makes a total gain of the precious metals of the value of \$62,658.33, or a net excess over and above the entire amount of bullion wasted by the operative officers of \$32,573.50.

REFINERY EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

The charges collected of depositors during the year for parting, refining, and toughening bullion, which are appropriated by law for the payment of the expenses of those operations, amounted to \$279,024.92, of which the sum of \$250,280.81 was expended.

The following statement shows the refinery earnings and expenditures at the coinage mints and the New York Assay Office for the year.

Institutions.	Charges collected.	Expenditures.
Philadelphia Mint	\$13, 479 30	\$8, 537 72
San Francisco Mint.....	143, 951 53	143, 435 87
Carson Mint	22, 789 01	16, 138 68
New Orleans Mint.....	370 22	172 48
New York Assay Office	98, 434 86	81, 996 06
Total	279, 024 92	250, 280 81

The net excess of the earnings of the refineries over the expenses, from the 1st of July, 1876, to June 30, 1883, remaining in the Treasury of the United States, amounted on the 30th of June, 1883, to \$169,860.24.

ANNUAL ASSAY.

The special commissioners appointed by the President, together with those designated by law, to examine and test the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints during the calendar year 1882, assembled at the mint at Philadelphia on the second Wednesday of February last as required by law.

Coins both of gold and silver which had been reserved from deliveries made by the coiners to the superintendents in each month of the year were weighed and assayed both in mass and single pieces. The committee on weighing reported that "all the coins weighed are within the limits of exactness required by law, and that in fact very few vary from the standard by one-half the tolerance."

The committee on assaying reported that the "results are all within the limits of tolerance as required by law, with the exception of one sample coin from the delivery at the New Orleans Mint January

14, 1882, the fineness of which is 898.93, being seven one-hundredths of one-thousandth below the legal limit."

Whereupon the commission reported "that the assay commission having examined and tested the reserved coins of the several mints for the year 1882, and it appearing that these coins are within the tolerance prescribed by law, except as to the reserved gold coin of the mint at New Orleans, the trial is considered satisfactory."

The fact that one of the gold coins reserved at the mint at New Orleans was deficient in fineness was certified to by the commission and reported to the President.

The Superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, Mr. A. Loudon Snowden, was instructed to proceed to New Orleans to ascertain the cause of the defective coinage. From the facts disclosed by his report and the records it was deemed advisable that a change should be made in the office of assayer, and Dr. Jos. Albrecht was superseded by Dr. B. F. Taylor, who had been coiner of the mint prior to the late war. He was commissioned June 27, and entered upon his duties after the close of the annual settlement.

The proceedings of the Assay Commission show that the average fineness of 550 gold coins from the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson, melted in mass, was 899.9, and of 67 single pieces, 899.86. The assay coins from the mint at New Orleans represented a gold coinage of only \$108,200, and were not assayed in mass but as single pieces, and the average of 13 assays was 899.21. The assays made monthly at the Bureau of the Mint gave an average for 122 pieces from the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson, of 899.9, and for 5 pieces from the mint at New Orleans, 899.64.

The annual Assay Commission ascertained that the average fineness of 950 silver dollars of the coinage of all the mints, melted in mass, was 900.38, and of 48 single pieces, one for each month's coinage at each mint, 899.93. The monthly tests made at the Bureau of the Mint of 212 silver dollars gave an average fineness of 899.9.

The assays of the annual Assay Commission and those made at this bureau substantially agree, and show that the coinage of the year was remarkably close to standard, except as to the gold coinage of the mint at New Orleans. Although the average of the latter was within the legal limit, yet, as before stated, a piece from one delivery was found deficient in fineness. It had been previously ascertained by the monthly tests at this Bureau that the gold coin of one delivery at the New Orleans mint was deficient in fineness and the Superintendent was instructed to withhold from circulation all the coins in his custody that had been made from the defective melt of ingots, for the purpose of recoinage. Tables of the annual and monthly assays appear in the appendix.

ESTIMATION OF THE VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

As required by section 3564 of the Revised Statutes, the Director of the Mint estimated the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world, and the same was proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury on January 1, 1883.

The estimated values were those of the pure metal of such coins of standard value—the gold coins estimated at the coining rate of United States gold coins, and the silver coins at their value as bullion based upon the average price of silver bullion for the last three months of 1882.

No change was made in the values of the standard coins, which are compared with gold, but the decline in the price of silver reduced the

value of the Austria florin from 40.6 cents to 40.1 cents; of the Bolivia boliviano, Ecuador peso, Peru sol, and United States of Colombia peso, from 82.3 cents to 81.2 cents; of the India rupee from 39 cents to 38.6 cents; of the Japan yen from 88.7 cents to 87.6 cents; of the Mexican dollar from 89.4 cents to 88.2 cents; of the Russia rouble from 65.8 cents to 65 cents, and of the Tripoli mahbub from 74.3 cents to 73.3 cents. The gold peso of the Argentine Republic was established as the monetary unit of that country by the law of November 5, 1881, and its value was estimated in the circular at 96.5 cents.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

At the close of the year the operative officers of the several mints, and, on April 26, the melter and refiner of the assay office at New York, returned to their respective superintendents the balances of gold and silver bullion with which they had been charged during the year. This bullion was weighed under the superintendence of the Director or representatives of the Bureau, and the amount of wastage that had occurred was ascertained, which in no case exceeded the legal limits. All coin and bullion in the hands of the superintendents was also counted or weighed, as well as the funds belonging to the ordinary accounts, and in each case was found to agree with the books of the Treasury Department.

The gold bullion charged to the melter and refiners during the periods since their previous settlement amounted to 4,859,811.580 standard ounces, on which the legal limit for wastage was 4,859 standard ounces, and the actual wastage 99,045 standard ounces. Of silver bullion there were charged 59,208,831.09 standard ounces, upon which the legal allowance was 88,813 standard ounces and the actual wastage 18,890.42 standard ounces. There were charged to the coiners of the mints 3,798,568,446 standard ounces of gold bullion, on which the legal limit for wastage was 1,899 standard ounces and the actual wastage 164,186 standard ounces. There were charged also 49,929,135.50 standard ounces of silver bullion, the wastage limit on which was 49,929 standard ounces and the actual wastage 6,523.92 standard ounces. The total wastage at all the institutions was 263,231 standard ounces gold of the value of \$4,897.35, and 25,414.34 ounces of silver of the value of \$25,187.48, a total of \$30,084.83.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

At this Mint the coinage of gold was nearly fifty-two millions less than in the preceding year, in which it had executed a larger amount of gold coin than in any year of its history.

The coinage of standard silver dollars amounted to \$11,601,119, and of the subsidiary coins \$717,511.90 was in dimes.

There existed a large demand for minor coins; \$1,428,307.16 were struck, of which \$1,022,774.40 were in five-cent pieces, and \$404,674.19 in one-cent pieces. The three-cent piece has never been a popular coin; only \$858.57 were coined during the year. This unusually heavy coinage retarded to a considerable extent the coinage of gold bullion belonging to the Government, and necessitated the employment of a full force of workmen.

The officers of the Mint are entitled to credit, not only for the excellence of the work at this institution, but for the amount performed, considering the want of sufficient room to keep the stores and perform the labor required.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The work of this Mint was about two millions less in gold, and four millions less in silver. Only \$7,350,000 were coined in standard dollars, for the reason that a large amount of that denomination of coin is held by the United States Treasury in San Francisco, far ahead of the demand for circulation.

This Mint is well equipped and organized, and fully able to meet all the requirements of the Pacific Coast for coinage and parting and refining bullion, and its accounts and records are kept with commendable care and accuracy. Improvements in the arrangement of machinery and in the storage of supplies have been made by the superintendent, and under his supervision the efficiency and usefulness of the institution have been fully maintained.

CARSON MINT.

This Mint continued in operation during the entire year, the receipts of gold and silver having increased about 35 per cent. over those of the previous year. There was also an increase in the coinage from \$1,546,310 to \$2,523,945.

This institution is of advantage to the miners and mine owners in that portion of Nevada where it is located, in affording a local market for their silver production, as well as a convenient means of obtaining the value of their gold bullion in coin or bars.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

The coinage of gold at this mint was inconsiderable, amounting to only \$43,000. Standard silver dollars were struck of the value of \$8,040,000, being over \$3,000,000 in excess of the coinage of the fiscal year 1882.

The institution is of little local advantage, except that it furnishes a large amount of silver coin for circulation in the Southern and South-western States. The bullion used in its coinage is obtained from distant refineries.

A change took place in the office of superintendent in August, 1882. Mr. M. V. Davis, who was superintendent prior to that time, resigned his office, and Dr. A. W. Smyth was appointed as his successor, and soon thereafter entered upon the discharge of duty. The melter and refiner, Dr. M. F. Bouzano, was superseded by the assistant assayer, Mr. F. F. Claussen, who was commissioned June 27.

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. Pierre C. Van Wyck, who had been Superintendent of the New York Assay Office since January 1, 1882, died on April 23, 1883, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Mason, who had for many years held the office of melter and refiner, and whose management of that office was characterized by economy and efficiency.

Mr. Van Wyck's brief administration had, by his conscientious regard for the public interests and his courteous demeanor towards those with whom he was associated, secured for him the confidence and respect, not only of those connected with the office, but of the business community, and fully maintained the high reputation and usefulness of this institution.

The deposits of gold during the year amounted to \$17,016,061.56 and of silver \$6,592,657.50.

Bars were manufactured for return to depositors and for coinage amounting to \$15,986,346.73 in gold and \$6,448,409.66 in silver.

DENVER MINT, AND ASSAY OFFICES AT CHARLOTTE, HELENA, BOISÉ,
AND SAINT LOUIS.

At these institutions the deposits of bullion were much greater than in the previous year. The business of the Denver Mint more than doubled in amount, and at Saint Louis it quadrupled. A change was made in the office of assayer at the assay office at Boisé City. Mr. A. Wolters was superseded by Mr. N. H. Camp. A detailed statement of the bullion received at the several offices and of the gold and silver bars manufactured, appears in the Appendix to this report.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

I would respectfully recommend the passage of an act authorizing and directing:

First. The discontinuance of the coinage of the gold dollar, which has been found too small for ordinary monetary use, and is virtually out of circulation. The only calls for many years upon the mints for gold dollars have been from numismatists, for cabinet specimens, and from jewelers for conversion into personal ornaments. If the issue not only of gold coins but of United States notes in denominations less than five dollars were prohibited, their places for ordinary trade and change purposes could be amply supplied from the silver dollars and fractional silver coin now idle in the Treasury.

Second. The discontinuance of the coinage of the three-cent copper-nickel piece. This coin has also been found inconvenient on account of its size and in other respects, and although the Philadelphia Mint paid the expenses of transmission, a large number remained for some years at that institution in excess of the demand, while the number of pieces in the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers has increased from year to year, and the accumulation in the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1882, amounted to over five million pieces, being nearly one-fifth of its entire coinage.

The coinage of this denomination was originally authorized in the act of 1851 reducing the rate of letter postage to three cents, and the purpose appears to have been to furnish a convenient coin for paying letter postage. If the issue of a coin for such purposes is desirable, as the rate for letter postage is now but two cents, a two-cent bronze or copper-nickel coin of suitable size would be convenient, not only for this object, but in paying small sums and making change. The advantages and reasons for issuing this denomination I presented in my report for 1880.

Third. The repeal of the act authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar.

Although, its coinage is now discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury and has been suspended by him, the issue of this coin in any contingency should no longer be authorized or permitted at any of the United States Mints. Originally made in the coinage act of 1873 a legal tender, to the same extent as the other designated silver coins, a considerable number had probably, before its demonetization in 1876, gone into circulation in this country. The statistics of coinage and exports

show that at the latter date the number of pieces coined exceeded the exportations by over two million dollars. Probably from five to seven millions of these coins are now held in the country, mostly in the mining and manufacturing regions of Pennsylvania and contiguous States, and in the vicinity of New York, where they have been paid to workmen and laborers, and by them paid to and received from tradesmen in those localities.

While the United States has incurred no legal liability, yet by the act of the Government the coins were at first put into circulation and given compulsory currency, and have fallen into the hands of those who can ill afford to suffer from the depreciation, and it would seem but an act of justice that the United States should permit these coins to be sent to the mints and exchanged for other silver coins, into which they could be profitably recoined.

I doubt not that action of this kind would have long since been taken, but for the apprehension that a large number of exported trade dollars would be returned to this country. My own investigations and inquiries have satisfied me that the trade dollars sent to China have gone to the melting pots and become sycee silver or disappeared in the interior of that country; for, although their value as silver bullion would be only about eighty-seven cents, yet their commercial market value in New York City has, prior to the late movement to depress their price, fallen below ninety-eight cents but once, and that for a short period, and has usually ranged for several years above ninety-nine cents, and had it been possible to secure trade dollars for import from China to this country, the profits on the operation would have brought them here long since.

SUIT AGAINST THE SUPERINTENDENT AND MELTER AND REFINER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The suit in the United States circuit court of California against the superintendent and melter and refiner of the mint at San Francisco, for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to John Reynolds, to which I called attention in my report for 1880, was brought to a hearing, and a decree was rendered by the court in favor of the complainant, Reynolds, declaring the method of refining previously practiced at that mint an infringement of the patent, and adjudging him entitled to damages.

The fact that silver bullion containing one-fourth part or less of gold need not be melted or run into smaller bars or granulations to separate the two metals was known prior to the date of the patent, and there appears to me to have been no novelty in a process for parting without melting and granulating such bullion as the Comstock bars which contained gold in small proportions.

The United States, however, granted the patent, and although contested by the United States district attorney, the circuit court sustained its validity, and decreed that the complainant should recover his damages.

To separate gold and silver in the manner employed at that mint, and decided to be an infringement of the patent, was more economical and of pecuniary advantage to the Government, but of no personal benefit to the officers. It would, therefore, seem just and proper not only that the officers of the mint against whom the suit was brought should be relieved from personal responsibility in this matter, but also that Mr. Reynolds should be compensated to the extent that the Government has been benefited.

MONETARY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Inquiries relative to the production, import, export, and consumption of the precious metals have been continued, and much valuable information has been obtained, which has been tabulated for convenience of reference, and is herewith submitted.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly all of the gold and silver obtained from mines of the United States is directly or indirectly deposited in the mints and assay offices or exported through the custom-house to foreign countries, and unusual facilities are thus afforded for ascertaining the total production of the country. Records are kept stating the character of each deposit, and, as far as practicable, if of domestic bullion, the locality of its production.

This information is tabulated from year to year, and published in the Director's reports.

As, however, the statistics of the annual production are now procured and compiled for a special report, it has been found of advantage to obtain the necessary data for the calendar instead of the fiscal year. The detailed estimate of production for each State and Territory has therefore been discontinued as to the fiscal year, and that for the calendar year 1882 is substituted.

From this report it appears that the production of the several States and Territories, in 1882, was estimated as follows :

State or Territory.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alaska	\$150,000	.....	\$150,000
Arizona	1,065,000	\$7,500,000	8,565,000
California	16,800,000	845,000	17,645,000
Colorado	3,360,000	16,500,000	19,860,000
Dakota	3,300,000	175,000	3,475,000
Georgia	250,000	.....	250,000
Idaho	1,500,000	2,000,000	3,500,000
Montana	2,550,000	4,370,000	6,920,000
Nevada	2,000,000	6,750,000	8,750,000
New Mexico	150,000	1,800,000	1,950,000
North Carolina	190,000	25,000	215,000
Oregon	830,000	35,000	865,000
South Carolina	25,000	.....	25,000
Utah	190,000	6,800,000	6,990,000
Virginia	15,000	.....	15,000
Washington Territory	120,000	.....	120,000
Wyoming	5,000	.....	5,000
Total	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000

The total amount, compared with that of the preceding year, indicated that the production of the calendar year 1882 declined \$2,200,000 in gold and increased \$3,800,000 in silver. The probable production of the present calendar year cannot be stated absolutely from the information thus far received.

The mints and assay offices, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, embracing six months of the last and six months of the present calendar year, received domestic bullion of the value of \$32,481,642.38 gold and \$32,758,487.68 in silver ; which exceeds the amount of similar bullion received during the calendar year 1882 by \$1,103,393.58 in gold and \$1,357,694.74 in silver. The exports of domestic silver bullion were also, during the fiscal year, \$1,490,000 greater.

The increased deposit of domestic gold was occasioned chiefly by the closing of the San Francisco Mint for receiving deposits earlier than usual in June, 1882, and deposits which otherwise would have been made

in that month were held back until July of the succeeding (or last) fiscal year.

The reports published in the mining journals of the production of many leading mines during the first half of the calendar year 1883, compared with their production for the same period in the previous year, show a diminished yield of about two millions of dollars. These reports, however, are too incomplete to furnish safe data, and a better criterion is a comparison of the amounts of gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices and the exports of domestic bullion to foreign countries.

For the first eight months of 1883 the value of the deposits of gold bullion is less than for the corresponding period in 1882 by a half million of dollars, and the silver deposits, purchases, and exports exceed those for the same time in the former year by two millions of dollars.

The production of gold in the calendar year 1883 will probably be at least a half million less and that of silver at least two millions greater than that of the previous year.

CONSUMPTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

In the report for 1882 it was estimated that the consumption of the precious metals in the United States for use in the arts and manufactures probably exceeded \$12,000,000 of gold and \$7,000,000 of silver, of which \$7,000,000 of gold and \$6,000,000 of silver were of domestic production.

This estimate was based upon the results of inquiries made in 1881 by circular letters to manufacturers in the United States, and also upon the amount of bullion furnished by the New York Assay Office for manufacturing purposes. During the last fiscal year the New York Assay Office supplied bars for this purpose as follows:

Bars furnished to manufacturers.	Gold.	Silver.
Of United States coin.....	\$138 15	\$1, 365 82
Of foreign coin.....	130, 505 04	102, 220 28
Of foreign bullion.....	253, 799 44	335, 016 73
Of plate, &c.....	665, 019 30	205, 851 10
Of domestic bullion.....	5, 094, 808 36	4, 860, 038 40
Total.....	6, 144, 270 29	5, 504, 492 33

Besides these deposits of gold and silver bullion for bars to be used in manufactures, the arts, &c., gold bars of the value of \$1,946,255 were for similar use delivered to manufacturers and dealers in bullion in exchange for gold coin, making the total value of gold bars prepared at that institution and delivered for manufacturing purposes \$8,090,525. If to this is added the bars prepared for depositors and exchanged for gold coin at Philadelphia, an aggregate of \$187,541, and those sold for similar purposes by private refiners, and the amount of coin and gold in the form of lumps and grains, the estimate heretofore made that \$12,000,000 of gold is annually consumed in manufactures, the arts, and ornamentation, and that at least \$7,000,000 of this is of domestic production, is sustained as to the amount thus consumed in the fiscal year 1883; while the amount of silver thus used would appear to have declined by a half million of dollars.

COIN CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 1st of July, 1883, the total coin circulation of the United States amounted to about \$765,000,000, of which \$537,000,000 is gold and \$228,000,000 silver coin. This estimate is based upon my estimate of

the circulation of the country in 1873, which I placed at \$135,000,000 in gold and \$5,000,000 in silver. To this last estimate I added the subsequent annual gains to the metallic circulation by coinage and import of coin and deducted the losses from recoinage and export of coin up to July 1, 1879, making the coin circulation at that date, gold, \$286,490,698, silver, \$112,050,985. It was assumed that during that period the coins brought into the country by immigrants on their persons and not reported at the custom-house, equaled the amount of coin consumed in the arts not deposited at the mints and assay offices. As the custom house returns in 1879 and subsequently, distinguished United States from foreign coins, the estimates for the last four years have been based upon the coinage deposit, import and export of United States coins, deducting \$8,500,000 for a possible excess of undeposited coins melted above the unreported amount brought by immigrants.

In my last annual report I estimated the circulation of United States coin to have been \$500,000,000 of gold and \$200,000,000 of silver; the exact figures of coinage and import, less recoinage, export, and estimated use in the arts, being \$500,882,185 of gold and \$199,573,360 of silver. During the year the coinage amounted to \$35,936,927.50 of gold and \$28,835,470.15 of silver; the imports of United States coin were \$8,112,265 of gold and \$670,192 of silver. During the same period \$374,129 of gold coin and \$636,983 of silver coin were deposited at the mints for recoinage, and \$4,802,454 of gold coin and \$150,894 of silver coin were exported.

I have estimated that the amount of United States coin melted by manufacturers during the year was \$2,500,000 of gold and \$75,000 of silver.

The following table therefore shows the gain during the year :

United States coin.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Circulation June 30, 1882	\$500, 882, 185	\$199, 573, 360	\$700, 455, 545
Year's coinage, less deposits for recoinage	35, 562, 798	28, 198, 541	63, 761, 339
Excess of imports over exports.....	3, 309, 811	519, 298	3, 829, 109
Total.....	539, 754, 794	228, 291, 199	768, 045, 993
Less amount used in the arts.....	2, 500, 000	75, 000	2, 575, 000
Circulation July 1, 1883	537, 254, 794	228, 216, 199	765, 470, 993

From the Treasurer's statement of the amount of coin in the Treasury and of gold and silver certificates outstanding, and from the reports made by national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the amount of certificates held by them, it appears that the gold and silver coin of the country on the 1st of July, 1883, was owned as follows :

Belonging to—	Gold.	Silver.			Total United States gold and silver coins.
		Legal tender.	Subsidiary.	Total	
Treasury	*\$82, 017, 125	*\$39, 293, 351	\$28, 486, 001	\$67, 779, 352	*\$149, 796, 477
National banks	†105, 024, 406	17, 121, 130	‡3, 208, 858	10, 329, 988	†115, 354, 394
Other banks	†25, 000, 000	†100, 841, 418	49, 265, 441	150, 106, 859	†500, 320, 122
Private hands	†325, 213, 263				
Total	537, 254, 794	147, 255, 899	80, 960, 300	228, 216, 199	765, 470, 993

* Less outstanding certificates.

† Including Treasury certificates.

‡ Estimated.

In the above table I have deducted from the stock in the Treasury and credited to the banks and the public to the amount of the certificates held by them, respectively, the coin represented by and required by law to be kept in the Treasury for the payment of outstanding gold and silver certificates.

From July 1 to October 1 there was an additional coinage, less recoinage, of \$7,646,575 of gold, and \$7,235,372 of silver. During the same period the coin circulation gained \$236,330 of United States gold coin by import and lost \$141,498 of silver coin by export. Making a proportionate estimate of the amount of coin melted for manufacturing purposes during the three months and deducting the same would make the circulation of United States coin on the 1st instant \$544,512,699 of gold, and \$235,291,323 of silver, a total of \$779,804,022, as appears in the following table:

GAIN in COIN from JULY 1, to OCTOBER 1, 1883.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Circulation July 1, 1883.....	\$537, 254, 794	\$228, 216, 199	\$765, 470, 993
Coinage to October 1 (less recoinage)	7, 646, 575	7, 235, 372	14, 881, 947
Excess of imports over exports to October 1*	236, 330	.....	236, 330
Total.....	545, 137, 699	235, 451, 571	780, 589, 270
Less excess of exports over imports*.....	.....	141, 498	141, 498
Remainder	545, 137, 699	235, 310, 073	780, 447, 772
Less amount used in manufactures.....	625, 000	18, 750	643, 750
Circulation October 1, 1883	544, 512, 699	235, 291, 323	779, 804, 022

* All ports for July and August; only New York and San Francisco for September.

In addition to this amount of coin, the mints and assay offices held for coinage on October 1st, \$61,683,816 of gold bullion and \$5,107,911 of silver bullion, making the total amount of United States coin and bullion available for coinage \$606,196,515 of gold and \$240,399,234 of silver, or \$846,595,749 of both gold and silver.

TOTAL UNITED STATES CIRCULATION AND ITS DISPOSITION.

The following table, compiled in this Bureau from the published statements prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States, as to the holdings of the banks and Treasury, shows the character and condition of the circulation of the country on the 1st of July, 1883:

STATE of CIRCULATION JULY 1, 1883.

	In Treasury.	In national banks	In other banks and general circulation.	Total.
Gold bullion	\$56, 254, 071	.....	.....	\$56, 254, 071
Silver bullion.....	4, 482, 216	.....	.....	4, 482, 216
Gold coin	141, 824, 495	\$72, 232, 816	\$323, 197, 483	537, 254, 794
Silver dollars	111, 914, 019	4, 000, 000	31, 341, 880	147, 255, 899
Fractional silver coin.....	28, 486, 001	3, 208, 858	49, 265, 441	80, 960, 300
Gold certificates	22, 571, 270	32, 791, 590	27, 015, 780	82, 378, 640
Silver certificates.....	15, 996, 145	3, 121, 130	69, 499, 556	88, 616, 831
United States notes.....	36, 498, 839	73, 832, 458	236, 349, 719	346, 681, 016
National bank notes	8, 217, 062	31, 748, 004	316, 850, 444	356, 815, 510
Fractional currency	4, 657	456, 447	6, 539, 586	7, 000, 690
Total	426, 248, 775	221, 391, 303	1, 060, 059, 889	1, 707, 699, 967

No account has been taken of the small amounts of unredeemed legal-tender, demand, and interest-bearing notes, which cannot be considered in circulation at the present time.

Strictly speaking, the gold and silver bullion in the Treasury cannot be denominated circulation, but though not money, such bullion may be considered as a part of the Treasury metallic reserve, being held and in case of necessity immediately available for conversion into coin, and therefore is included in Table XXXIV in the appendix, showing the general circulation.

Comparing the foregoing table with a similar one in my last report, showing the state of circulation at the close of the preceding year, it will be seen:

1st. That the total circulation of gold coin has increased in the year \$36,400,000, and of silver coin \$28,500,000; the outstanding gold certificates increased about \$55,000,000, silver certificates \$18,000,000, a total of \$73,000,000, while the total national bank note circulation diminished nearly \$2,000,000.

2d. The Treasury owns, deducting outstanding certificates, \$5,000,000 less gold coin and \$7,000,000 more of silver coin, and \$4,000,000 more of United States and national bank notes.

3d. The national banks have gained \$17,500,000 in the total circulation held by them, and increased their stock of coin, including certificates, \$1,000,000 in gold and \$2,500,000 in silver, and gained \$14,000,000 in paper.

4th. The paper and metallic circulation held by the public and the banks other than the national increased \$40,000,000, gaining, including certificates, \$40,000,000 in gold and \$19,000,000 in silver, a total of \$59,000,000 in coin, but losing \$19,000,000 in United States and national bank notes.

From July 1 to October 1, 1883, there was a further net increase in the circulation of the United States, amounting to \$22,897,856, as appears from the following statement:

STATE OF TOTAL UNITED STATES CIRCULATION OCTOBER 1, 1883.

[Amount held in the Treasury, taken from Treasurer's statement of September 29.]

	In Treasury.	In banks and general circulation.	Total.
Gold bullion.....	\$61,683,816	.....	\$61,683,816
Silver bullion.....	5,107,911	.....	5,107,911
Gold coin.....	144,446,726	\$400,065,973	544,512,699
Silver dollars.....	114,587,372	39,783,527	154,370,899
Silver fractional coin.....	26,750,161	54,170,263	80,920,424
Gold certificates.....	27,480,300	55,014,940	82,495,240
Silver certificates.....	15,568,280	78,921,961	94,490,241
United States notes.....	37,194,420	309,486,596	346,681,016
National bank notes.....	6,017,710	347,324,961	353,342,671
Fractional currency.....	5,803	6,987,103	6,992,906
Total.....	438,842,499	1,291,755,324	1,730,597,823

Assuming that the same amount of paper and specie respectively were in the national banks on the 1st of October as on the 22d of June, the comparative changes in the circulation held by the public and banks other than national from October 1, 1882, to October 1, 1883, have been as follows:

UNITED STATES CIRCULATION held by the PUBLIC and BANKS other than NATIONAL.

Description.	October 1, 1882.	October 1, 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold coin	\$320, 902, 688	\$327, 833, 157	\$6, 930, 469	.....
Silver dollars	30, 801, 231	35, 783, 527	4, 982, 296	.....
Fractional silver	49, 687, 535	50, 961, 405	1, 273, 870	.....
Gold certificates	313, 140	22, 223, 350	21, 910, 210	.....
Silver certificates	61, 397, 180	75, 800, 831	14, 403, 651	.....
United States notes	251, 419, 341	235, 654, 138	.....	\$15, 765, 203
National bank notes	330, 104, 018	315, 576, 957	.....	14, 527, 061
Fractional currency	6, 623, 253	6, 530, 656	.....	92, 597
Total	1, 051, 248, 386	1, 070, 364, 021	.....	.....

Net increase, \$19,115,635.

THE COURSE OF PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1882-1883.

The tables showing the average prices of the principal domestic exports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, and of leading commodities in the New York market for the calendar year 1882, in continuation of similar tables for previous years, have been prepared and accompany this report. The prices of domestic exports, as appear from the average values declared at the custom-house, have not, in the aggregate, materially varied from those of the previous year, if five of the less important articles, upon which the prices advanced 50 per cent. and over, are omitted.

Upon the basis of the previous year's prices of all the articles in the table, the average per cent. of advance or decline of the prices of the fiscal year 1883 would show a rise of 4 per cent. in general prices; but if the per cent. of advance or decline of each article is multiplied by its value exported, the mean decline would show a fall of 1.1 per cent. in general prices.

The average yearly prices of staple articles in the New York market during the calendar year 1882, compared with the prices of 1881, taken from the same source and in the same manner as described in my last report, show an advance in the average percentages of the prices of 1882 of 1.6 per cent. upon the prices of 1881, and 3.3 per cent. upon the average prices for fifty-six years prior to 1881.

For the purpose of comparing the course of prices for the same period in this country and Great Britain, a table has been prepared giving the prices, quantities, and values for the years 1881 and 1882, and the percentages of the prices of the latter year to those of the former, on nearly all the articles imported into the United Kingdom for those years of which the quantities and values are given in the published customs returns of that country. They show a great steadiness in prices and no large decline in the principal imports except cotton and petroleum, and no considerable advance except in hops. The mean of the total average advance or decline in the price of each article upon its price in the previous year was 1.6 per cent. advance.

MONETARY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Inquiries were addressed, as in former years, to the United States representatives abroad, in regard to monetary statistics and financial condition of the several countries to which they are accredited, and their responses and accompanying communications have enabled me to re-

wise and continue the tables of production, coinage, and circulation to later dates.

The replies received with extracts from late and valuable publications by distinguished statisticians are printed in the appendix, and a summary of the more important information is herewith submitted.

GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Great Britain and Ireland.—The United States minister to England, Mr. J. R. Lowell, transmitted under date of April 28 very complete statistics of the monetary affairs of that country, which were furnished to him by Lord Granville. From these it appears that in 1882 no gold was coined in Great Britain, but that silver coin was struck to the amount of £209,880.

The imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion were as follows:

Gold:		
Imports	£14,350,000	
Exports	12,100,000	
Silver:		
Imports	9,100,000	
Exports	8,950,000	

This shows a gain to the country during the year of £2,250,000 in gold, and £150,000 in silver.

Mr. Fremantle estimates that at the close of the year 1882 the gold coin in banks and in circulation was £120,761,000; silver coin, £19,144,000, and the paper money outstanding was as follows:

Of notes of the Bank of England	£25,553,000
Of notes of banks in England and Wales	3,468,000
Of notes of banks in Scotland	6,366,000
Of notes of banks in Ireland	8,334,000
Total paper	43,721,000

Mr. Ottomar Haupt, in his “Arbitrages et Parités,” estimates the amount of gold, including bullion, from £120,000,000 to £130,000,000. Mr. Palgrave, in a late paper read by him before the Institute of Bankers at London, estimated the gold coin in circulation in the United Kingdom at £110,000,000, taking, according to the London Banker's Magazine, no account of the gold bullion held by the Bank of England, but apparently including its gold coin.

I have adopted Mr. Fremantle's estimate of the amount of gold coin in banks and circulation as including the bullion in the banks, which in their published returns is not distinguished from gold coin, and have inserted it in the table of general circulation, as the amount of gold in circulation in the United Kingdom.

The gold circulation in 1858 in the United Kingdom, according to the highest estimation for that period I have seen, was £90,000,000, which was the basis of the later estimate in 1876 of £122,368,000, published in the report of the committee on the depreciation of silver, and is the starting point in other estimates made by distinguished statisticians. The importation of gold coin and bullion into Great Britain and Ireland since the commencement of the year 1858 to the beginning of the year 1883 has exceeded the exports by £77,209,323, which sum added to £90,000,000 makes a total of £167,000,000. From this must be deducted the consumption in the arts and manufactures.

Mr. Jacob in 1831 ascertained the annual consumption of gold in the manufactures and arts in Great Britain and Ireland to be over £1,750,000, and Mr. Giffen concluded in 1872 that £2,000,000 yearly

were consumed in the same way; while Mr. Soetbeer in 1880 made the net consumption, annually, of coin in Great Britain for similar purposes not less than £2,200,000. This would, upon Mr. Giffen's estimate of £2,000,000 consumption, leave £117,000,000 as the gold circulation in 1883, but upon Mr. Soetbeer's estimate of £2,200,000 consumption, leave only £112,000,000.

I have not been able to ascertain whether the estimate of £90,000,000 for 1858 included or omitted the gold in the Bank of England, in which latter case Mr. Fremantle's estimation would not much, if any, exceed the estimate based upon these figures.

A similar deduction from the estimated amount in 1876 of £122,000,000 gold coin and £14,000,000 gold bullion, of £2,000,000 for the excess of gold exports over imports, and of £14,000,000 for consumption from 1876 to 1883, would reduce the stock of gold in the United Kingdom to £120,000,000, and substantially confirm Mr. Fremantle's figures.

India.—The vice-consul-general at Calcutta, Mr. C. C. Bancroft, forwarded the reply of the secretary of the Indian Government, which shows that in 1882 the following coinage was executed :

	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Calcutta mint.....	360, 555	17, 004, 545
Bombay mint.....	.....	59, 125, 824
Total	360, 555	76, 130, 369

The imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion were :

	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Gold.....	54, 229, 500	1, 018, 304
Silver.....	105, 734, 888	8, 295, 043

There was no production of gold or silver.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of gold coin in existence as it does not circulate, silver being the commercial medium. At the close of 1882 the Government treasury held about 185,000,000 rupees in silver, the banks 20,000,000.

There were also 161,614,315 rupees in Government currency notes in circulation on the 31st of December, 1882.

The dispatch roughly estimates the silver circulation of India at 1,295,000,000 rupees. I have, however, retained in the table of the circulation of the world the estimate of circulation for India made in former reports, adding the subsequent coinage, less the recoinage and estimated consumption in ornamentation.

In 1835, a coinage of new rupees worth from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. less than the silver rupees previously in circulation was commenced, and in the subsequent forty-six years, up to March 31, 1882, their coinage was reported at £260,000,000, of which about £24,000,000 had been recoined from old silver coins; of the latter a considerable amount must still be in existence, if not in circulation, for Mr. Fremantle in his mint report, states that at the Bombay mint in the years 1879 and 1880, £1,120,000 in native coins, principally Baroda rupees were received for recoinage. Deducting the value of the silver recoined during the period, the re-

mainder amounting to £236,000,000, were coined from imported bullion and old silver in the form of ornaments.

Colonel Henry Hyde, the master of the Calcutta mint, stated to the committee on the depreciation of silver that he estimated the circulation in British India in 1868-9 to be £166,000,000, assuming that one per cent. each year of the total coinage, from 1835 up to that time, had been converted into ornaments. Adding the yearly coinage to this sum, and subtracting annually one per cent. of the amount, the silver coin in circulation in that country in 1882 would be £217,000,000. A reduction of one per cent. gives over ten millions of dollars as an annual appropriation of coin merely for purposes of ornament, besides the consumption of considerable imported bullion, which during the period has exceeded the coinage less recoinage.

And this would seem to be a sufficient yearly deduction from the circulation for this purpose, especially when it is remembered that, according to Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, the old sicca rupees, which were coined prior to 1808, being of purer silver, were in great demand for making ornaments, as they could be manufactured better than the new rupees. This estimation gives for the 252,541,000 of inhabitants of India, including the native states, a per capita of only \$4.18.

Australasia.—A comprehensive communication covering the financial affairs of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, was received from Mr. O. M. Spencer, consul-general at Melbourne. During 1882 the following coinages of gold were made at the colonial branches of the royal mint: At Melbourne £2,519,000, and at Sydney £1,324,000, a total of £3,843,000=\$18,701,960. Silver coin is supplied to the colonies from England.

The imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion were as follows:

	Gold.		Silver.	
	£.	Dollars.	£.	Dollars.
Imports	2, 441, 717	11, 882, 616	277, 729	1, 351, 568
Exports	7, 906, 866	38, 478, 763	70, 474	342, 962

During the year the production of the mines amounted to gold £5,947,440, or \$28,943,317; and silver, including that separated from gold at the mints, £21,140, or \$102,878.

The bank statements for the quarter ended December 31, 1882, show the following amounts of specie held by them and of notes in circulation:

Gold and silver coin	£10, 014, 967	\$48, 737, 837
Gold and silver bullion	740, 838	3, 605, 238
Notes in circulation	5, 344, 852	26, 010, 722

From 4 to 5 per cent. of the coin held by the banks was silver.

Messrs. Charles Kahlo, United States consul at Sydney, and G. W. Griffin, at Auckland, furnish information.

Cape Town.—From this colony Mr. James W. Siler, United States consul, writes that the following amounts of specie were imported and exported:

	Imported.	Exported.
Gold coin	£265, 131	£51, 214
Gold bullion	98	.....
Silver coin	22, 516	3, 644
Silver bullion	4	.....

The metallic circulation of the colony is placed as follows :

In the treasury	None.
In banks.....	£1, 717, 126
In active circulation	5, 539, 338

The paper circulation consists of bank notes of the value of £942,208.

Newfoundland.—Thomas N. Molloy, our consul at Saint John's, states that \$20,000 of gold coin and bullion and \$80,000 of silver were imported. At the end of the year 1882 there was—

	Gold.	Silver.
In the treasury	\$400, 000	\$80, 000
In banks.....	40, 000 }	200, 000
In circulation.....	40, 000 }	

The paper circulation amounted to \$100,000.

New Providence.—The consul at Nassau states that the coin in circulation is mostly British and United States gold and silver. From the latter country, \$21,900 of gold coin were imported and \$2,228 of mixed coin exported to the United States and Great Britain. The banks held at the close of the year, \$58,782 of gold and \$18,337 of silver. The total amount of coin in the colony does not exceed \$150,000.

FRANCE.

The United States minister, Hon. Levi P. Morton, furnishes the following information:

The gold coinage of 1882 amounted to 3,742,000 francs in 100 franc pieces and the silver coinage to 1,159,859.50 in 50 centime pieces.

The imports and exports were :

	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Gold coin	254, 537, 942	176, 195, 702
Gold bullion	30, 724, 474	15, 870, 148
Silver coin	92, 133, 887	131, 419, 705
Silver bullion.....	33, 860, 531	25, 874, 227

At the close of the year the Bank of France had on hand :

	Francs.
Gold	964, 481, 335 16
Silver	1, 091, 275, 662 97
Total	2, 055, 756, 998 13

This includes the circulation belonging to the treasury, which is not distinguished from the cash belonging to the bank.

The outstanding paper currency of the Bank of France, which alone is authorized to issue paper currency, amounted to 2,790,357,475 francs.

For the amount of gold in circulation in France, I have added to my estimate in last year's report of \$875,000,000, the gain by import for 1881 and 1882, \$20,000,000, and deducted the estimated amount used in the arts \$22,000,000, leaving a net loss of \$2,000,000, and have placed the circulation of gold at \$873,000,000.

For full legal tender silver I have deducted from my estimate of \$545,000,000 the net loss by export of silver coin for 1881 and 1882, and have reduced the same to \$540,000,000.

GUADELOUPE.

Charles Bartlett, esq., consul at Guadeloupe, under date of June 22, 1883, writes that during 1882 there was imported 29,747 francs' worth of Spanish doubloons and 870,000 francs of silver coin.

The specie circulation at the close of the year is estimated to have been :

	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
In the treasury	262, 220	694, 885
In the bank.....	1, 709, 398	260, 625

There is no gold coin in active circulation; the amount of silver coin is estimated at 500,000 francs.

The paper circulation was 5,003,885 francs.

ALGIERS.

Mr. Alexander Jourdan, United States consul at Algiers, states that during 1882 the imports and exports of coin and bullion were :

	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Gold	3, 935, 384	.....
Silver.....	5, 800, 000	24, 700

The circulation of the country is estimated as follows:

	In treasury.	In banks.	In circulation.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Gold coin	186, 000	18, 000, 000	30, 000, 000
Silver coin	576, 000	10, 000, 000	20, 000, 000
Silver bullion	70, 000	1, 500, 000	2, 000, 000

The paper currency amounted to 64,000,000 francs, of which 58,000,000 was the issue of the Bank of Algiers.

GERMANY.

Hon. A. A. Sargent, United States minister to Germany, forwarded, under date of May 30, 1883, a memorandum, furnished by Dr. Busch, from which it appears that the coinage for 1882 amounted to 13,307,080 marks in gold and 26,920,828 marks in silver. The imports and exports were :

	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Gold coin	9, 935	12, 042
Gold bullion	1, 342	3, 213
Silver coin.....	9, 904	10, 341
Silver bullion.....	33, 404	84, 679

The mines of Germany produced of gold 1,051,000 marks and of silver 32,763,000 marks. At the end of the year the Imperial Bank and the German banks held in German and foreign gold coins and in gold bars 642,391,000 marks. The paper circulation was:

	Marks.
In Imperial treasury-notes.....	148,504,890
In bank-notes	1,033,569,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Mr. Alphonso Taft, United States minister to Austria, forwards, under date of November 16, 1882, a communication from Count Hoyos, relative to monetary statistics of Hungary for the year 1881.

The coinage of the royal mint at Kremnitz amounted to 2,548,725.75 florins in gold and 15,494,763 florins in silver.

During the same year the imports and exports of coin and bullion were:

	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Of gold coin	13,603	1,440
Of gold bullion.....	547	173
Of silver coin	30,549	2,908
Of silver bullion	126,725	1,050

The mines of Hungary produced during 1881, 1,563.9023 kilograms of gold and 17,583.0598 kilograms of silver. At the close of 1881 the Government held of gold 539,810 florins, and of silver 1,500,387 florins.

The bullion supply of the Austro-Hungarian Bank on the 31st December, 1881, amounted to 68,725,532 florins of gold and 122,130,826 florins of silver.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

From Mr. John L. Stevens, our minister to Sweden and Norway, has been received important statistics concerning the coinage, import, &c., of the precious metals in that united kingdom for the year 1881.

In Sweden the coinage amounted to 1,270,000 crowns of gold and 1,177,261 crowns of silver.

The imports and exports were:

	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Gold coin.....	2,130	483
Gold bullion.....	226	.....
Silver coin	1,971	744
Silver bullion	841	3

The mines produced 1 kilogram of gold and 1,176 kilograms of silver. The circulation at the close of the year was:

	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Crowns.</i>	<i>Crowns.</i>
In treasury and banks	20,058,000	4,159,046
In circulation	5,500,000	11,000,000

The paper circulation amounted to 86,730,088 crowns.

In Norway no gold was coined in 1881. The coinage of silver amounted to 235,810 crowns. The imports of gold and silver amounted to 257,000 crowns and the exports to 932,200 crowns. Only one silver mine was worked, the yield of which was 4,812 kilograms.

The Bank of Norway held, at the close of 1881, 21,362,000 crowns of coin and bullion, of which about 150,000 crowns was silver.

The treasury held 839,000 crowns of silver coin, and there were about 4,000,000 crowns of silver in circulation, besides paper of the banks of Norway to the amount of 37,654,000 crowns.

TURKEY.

Under date of September 7, 1883, Mr. Lew Wallace, the minister to Turkey, states that the coinage of gold in 1882 amounted to 67,274,000 piasters, equal to \$2,957,365. There was no coinage of silver.

The mines of Turkey produced during the last two years, 1881 and 1882, 1,210,625 drams of silver and 5,371 drams of gold.

The circulation of Turkey is placed at 9,000,000 Turkish pounds of gold, 8,000,000 of silver, 1,800,000 of other coin, and 1,200,000 of paper.

ROUMANIA.

From Roumania the United States minister, Mr. Eugene Schuyler, states, under date of October 27, 1882, that Roumania coined no gold in 1881, and that the coinage of silver amounted to 24,600,000 francs, for which 22,483 kilograms were imported.

At the end of 1881 there was:

	Gold.	Silver.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
In the treasury.....	161, 396. 90	286, 234. 00
In national banks.....	685, 367. 95	19, 568, 035. 14
In circulation.....		39, 145, 730. 86
Total.....	846, 764. 85	59, 000, 000. 00

Of the silver circulation it is estimated that 29,000,000 francs are in 5-franc pieces and 30,000,000 francs in smaller denominations. The paper circulation consists of 12,091,730 francs in treasury notes and 58,498,790 francs in national-bank notes.

MADEIRA ISLANDS.

Mr. L. Du Pont Syle, consul at Funchal, states that the metallic circulation in the treasury, banks, and active circulation is gold, \$648,000, silver, \$864,000.

TENERIFFE.

The vice-consul, Mr. Hugh H. Hamilton, reports, under date of May 2, 1883, that the treasury held \$312,742 in gold and \$664,578 in silver.

JAPAN.

From this empire Mr. John A. Bingham, United States minister, forwards, under date of September 9, 1882, interesting statistics regarding the monetary affairs.

The amount of coin in the country on December 31, 1881, was as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.
	Yen.	Yen.
In treasury	5, 172, 485	5, 418, 719
In banks	1, 470, 544	1, 265, 735
In circulation	86, 491, 311	39, 649, 517

The treasury held also 30,379 ounces of gold bullion and 117,321 ounces of silver bullion. At the same date the paper circulation was 105,881,294 yen.

The production of the mines is given for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, and amounted to 6,066 ounces of gold and 155,418 ounces of silver.

During the calendar year 1881 there was imported and exported—

	Imports.	Exports.
Gold bullion		13, 097
Gold coin		2, 021, 035
Silver bullion	917, 195	4, 855
Silver coin	797, 694	5, 238, 051

The coinage for that year amounted to 747,115 yen of gold and 2,927,995 yen of silver.

MOROCCO.

From Tangier Mr. Felix A. Matthews, the United States consul, reports that no money was coined in Morocco in 1882. The import of gold in coin and bullion was \$200,000, and the export \$1,280,460. No mines are operated in the country.

MEXICO.

The United States minister to Mexico, Mr. P. H. Morgan, sends, under date of June 28, 1883, very full and complete statistics regarding the finances of that country.

During 1882 the coinage amounted to \$452,590 in gold and \$25,146,260 in silver.

There was no import of gold nor silver; the export amounted to \$1,241,419 of gold and \$15,822,348 of silver.

The production of the mines of Mexico is estimated from mint and custom-house returns to have been \$936,223 in gold and \$29,237,798 in silver.

These amounts do not represent the total production, as considerable is held by private individuals, and also used for manufacturing purposes.

On the 30th of June, 1882, the treasury held no gold and \$97,877 of silver, and the National Bank \$4,306,495.

National Bank paper to the amount of \$2,062,520 was in circulation.

CUBA.

The consul-general of the United States at Havana, Adam Badeau, esq., reports that the imports and exports of gold and silver in Cuba were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Gold coin and bullion	\$2, 558, 099	\$3, 061, 300
Silver coin and bullion	1, 255, 823	458, 795

At the end of the year 1882 the metallic circulation was held as follows:

In the treasury	\$3, 141, 215
In the banks.....	11, 040, 028
In circulation.....	14, 000, 000

The total paper circulation amounted to \$44,862,543.

CURAÇOA.

Mr. Almont Barnes, United States consul to this island, states that the colonial paper currency was 148,700 francs.

VENEZUELA.

From Venezuela, Mr. Jehu Baker, our minister at Caracas, furnishes a report on Venezuelan finances for 1881, from which it appears that there was a gold production of 8,000 ounces.

Bullion was exported amounting to 8,236,304 bolivars, which shows an increase over that exported in 1880 of 793,975 bolivars.

No statistics of the amount of money in the country were attainable.

DUTCH GUIANA.

Mr. Henry Barnett, vice-consul at Paramaribo, forwards, under date of August 1, 1883, a dispatch relative to the monetary condition of this colony.

The imports of silver coin were \$32,000, and the exports \$6,000. The mines produced \$320,000.

At the close of 1882, the Bank of Surinam, which is the sole bank in the country, held \$60,000 in gold, and had outstanding \$379,292 in paper.

URUGUAY.

From Montevideo the United States consul, Mr. R. L. Russell, reports that at the end of the year 1882 the banks held \$4,601,000 in coin, which was chiefly gold. The paper circulation consisted of \$3,900,000 of bank notes and \$2,086,000 of national currency.

MONETARY STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

For convenient reference the statistical information contained in the foregoing summary and attainable from other reliable sources has been tabulated and accompanies this report, giving the production, coinage, and consumption of gold and silver and the metallic and paper circulation of all the principal countries in the world.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD.

The production of the precious metals has been revised for the years 1880 and 1881, and the additional year 1882 added, and is given by producing countries, as will be seen from the table in the appendix.

The production of twenty countries is estimated from official reports and other published information to have been for the calendar year 1882, of gold, 155,226 kilograms, valued at \$103,161,532, and of silver, 2,633,860 kilograms, amounting, at the coining rate of the silver dollar, to \$109,446,586, showing a decrease from the corrected estimate of 1881 of about \$4,000,000 in gold and an increase of about \$6,000,000 in silver.

As to two of the foreign countries, from which, together with the United States, is obtained the greater part of the annual yield of gold, namely, Australia and Russia, the figures for Australia for 1880 and 1882 are taken from official information contained in my reports, and I have carefully revised the estimate of the production of that country for 1881.

From official sources the production of gold of Victoria and New South Wales for that year is given as 1,007,773 ounces, to which I have added the mean of the production of Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia from official sources for 1880 and 1882, giving as the production of those four provinces the sum of 477,000 ounces, making a total production for Australia for 1881 of 1,484,773 ounces, valued at \$30,690,000.

With reference to the production of the mines of Russia, I have no information later than for the calendar year 1879, and I have therefore been obliged to estimate the production for each of the three years embraced in the table as the same as for 1879.

With reference to Mexico, which next to the United States is the largest producer of silver, its production for 1882 is from official information accompanying this report, and for 1881 I have taken as the production of that country the bullion deposited at the mints and exported as given by official papers.

The production of Bolivia for 1882, for lack of any better information is given as the same as for 1881, which was from official sources.

THE WORLD'S COINAGE.

In the appendix will be found a table showing the coinages of twenty-four countries for the calendar years 1880, 1881, and 1882, as far as they could be ascertained.

Of a total for 1882 of \$99,906,986 of gold the United States coined \$65,887,685, and of a total coinage of \$107,997,952 of silver it coined \$27,972,035, greater by about \$2,800,000 than that of Mexico, and larger than that of any other country in the world except India, which exceeded it by about \$1,300,000.

PAPER AND SPECIE CIRCULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The tables which have been heretofore published in my reports giving the paper and metallic circulation of the principal countries of the world, compiled as far as possible from official dispatches and reliable data, have been corrected and enlarged to as late a date as possible, and the number of countries embraced has been increased to thirty-eight.

The total paper circulation of these countries, embracing the issue of both Government and bank notes, amounts to \$3,832,920,903, and the gold and silver circulation, the latter divided as far as possible into full legal tender and limited tender, amount to \$3,333,433,000 gold coin, \$2,712,226,000 silver coin, a total, including the coin in banks and treasuries, of \$6,045,659,000.

Following will be found a table showing only the paper circulation and the amount of coin and bullion in national treasuries and banks, from which it would appear that there were in the treasuries and banks of the same countries, as far as known, gold and silver coin and bullion amounting to \$1,839,833,440.

From these tables an additional table has been prepared, and is appended, in which the amount of coin and bullion in the national treas-

uries and banks has been deducted from the total specie and paper circulation shown by the first table, so as to show the amount of paper and specie in active circulation in the countries named, which amounts to \$8,038,746,463. A *per capita* of the circulation of each country is also given.

These tables have been prepared with care after an examination of the official reports and best authorities accessible, and though not considered as absolutely correct, may be regarded as a probable approximate statement for each country of the amount, character, and disposition of its circulation.

CONCLUSION.

Besides the current work incident to the supervision and direction of the business and operations of the mints and assay offices, the examination and comparison of their daily reports and monthly and quarterly accounts, and the testing of the accuracy of their coinage in the assay laboratory, a large amount of labor has been performed in the collection of information for publication and general use in regard to the supplies of gold and silver, of their coinage, consumption, and circulation in the United States and in the world.

In the discharge of official duties and in the preparation of material for the annual and special reports emanating from this Bureau I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance, skill, industry, and faithfulness of the clerks in my office, as well as of the officers and clerks in the various mints and assay offices.

I am, very respectfully,

HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPENDIX.

I.—DEPOSITS and PURCHASES of GOLD and SILVER BULLION during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

Description.	Mints.					Assay offices.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	Denver.	New Orleans.	New York.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
GOLD.											
United States bullion (domestic production)	\$216,315 68	\$21,517,906 06	\$1,472,624 32	\$984,359 89	\$9,363 69	\$7,393,572 20	\$168,274 35	\$611,025 86	\$103,417 15	\$4,483 78	\$32,481,642 38
United States coin	190,735 95	3,647 11	.....	.....	12,151 18	167,495 55	.....	.....	64 65	34 79	374,129 25
Foreign bullion	62,666 10	2,483,551 94	.....	.....	13,195 07	2,167,637 21	.....	.....	.....	92 90	4,727,143 22
Foreign coin	26,484 97	2,329,807 78	177 84	.....	41,193 56	4,508,374 79	.....	.....	39 02	5 84	6,906,083 80
Jewelers' bars, old plate, &c	652,798 96	19,874 14	.....	1,050 60	37,309 04	1,124,712 60	.....	175 09	1,068 22	21,118 77	1,558,107 42
Total	1,149,001 66	26,354,787 03	1,472,802 16	985,410 49	113,212 54	15,362,092 35	168,274 35	611,200 95	104,589 04	25,735 48	46,347,106 05
Redeposits { Fine bars.....	415 91	.....	.....	.....	3,890 34	1,194,729 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,198,635 48
Unparted bars	989,602 92	144,435 35	.....	3,274 38	.....	459,639 98	334 32	2,353 21	177 47	.....	1,599,817 63
Total gold received and operated upon.....	2,139,020 49	26,499,222 38	1,472,802 16	988,684 87	117,102 88	17,016,061 56	168,608 67	613,554 16	104,766 51	25,735 48	49,145,559 16
SILVER.											
United States bullion (domestic production)	10,868,745 81	7,211,371 87	1,276,182 28	9,930 54	7,593,253 53	5,753,187 85	2,594 49	37,549 39	687 90	4,984 02	32,758,487 68
United States coin	621,685 50	3,843 45	67 84	.....	9,361 78	1,633 66	.....	.....	98 72	292 66	636,983 66
Foreign bullion	864 90	1,402,394 17	.....	.....	26,067 90	399,852 66	.....	.....	.....	13 71	1,829,193 34
Foreign coin	237,565 58	22,124 00	16 99	.....	879,216 69	127,621 67	.....	.....	54 65	151 51	1,266,737 09
Jewelers' bars, old plate, &c	100,804 51	3,547 04	.....	.....	21,878 06	250,493 06	.....	3 06	77 86	1,609 29	378,412 88
Total	11,829,666 35	8,643,280 33	1,276,267 11	9,930 54	8,529,777 96	6,532,794 90	2,594 49	37,552 45	919 13	7,051 19	36,869,834 65
Redeposits { Fine bars.....	1,340,248 80	183,822 98	17,131 66	.....	129,685 83	19,037 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,689,926 30
Unparted bars	10,135 17	1,814 85	.....	.....	.....	40,825 57	7 06	50 20	1 09	.....	52,833 94
Total silver received and operated upon.....	13,180,050 32	8,828,918 36	1,293,398 77	9,930 54	8,659,463 79	6,592,657 50	2,601 55	37,602 65	920 22	7,051 19	38,612,594 89
Gold and silver deposits and purchases	12,978,668 01	34,998,067 56	2,749,069 27	995,341 03	8,642,990 50	21,894,887 25	170,868 84	648,753 40	105,508 17	32,786 67	83,216,940 70
Redeposits { Gold.....	990,018 83	144,435 35	.....	3,274 38	3,890 34	1,633,969 21	334 32	2,853 21	177 47	.....	2,798,453 11
Silver	1,350,383 97	183,637 83	17,131 66	.....	129,685 83	59,862 60	7 06	50 20	1 09	.....	1,742,760 24
Total gold and silver received and operated upon.....	15,319,070 81	35,328,140 74	2,766,200 93	998,615 41	8,776,566 67	23,608,719 06	171,210 22	651,156 81	105,686 73	32,786 67	87,758,154 05

III.—DEPOSITS of SILVER of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

Locality.	Mints.					Assay offices.				Total.	
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	Denver.	New Orleans.	New York.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.		Saint Louis.
Alabama.....							\$6 15				\$6 15
Alaska.....		\$365 51									365 51
Arizona.....	\$12 57	1, 897, 543 53				207, 323 77					2, 104, 879 87
California.....	24 84	464, 577 18	\$26, 046 73			1, 604 80				\$3 42	492, 256 97
Colorado.....	6, 049 60	1 22		\$9, 930 54		436, 812 09				4, 954 46	457, 747 91
Dakota.....	613 42					108, 361 92					108, 975 34
Georgia.....	38 18					435 81			\$176 33		650 32
Idaho.....	93, 877 35	41, 295 44				57, 643 94	\$1, 974 67				194, 791 40
Maine.....	62										62
Maryland.....	59										59
Michigan(Lake Superior)	11, 856 96					15, 651 83					27, 508 79
Montana.....	667 24	122, 980 48				1, 296, 139 13				24 52	1, 457, 366 20
Nevada.....	1, 018 47	3, 139, 205 98	1, 250, 135 55			40, 144 42	5 44	\$37, 549 39		87	4, 430, 505 29
New Mexico.....	1, 323, 189 11	54 24				328, 716 05				75	1, 651, 960 15
North Carolina.....	360 52					86 31			341 52		788 35
Oregon.....		5, 313 38				156 28	614 38				6, 084 04
South Carolina.....	112 41								170 05		282 46
Tennessee.....	1 55					1 07					2 62
Utah.....	29, 139 09	632, 834 42				1, 949, 535 47					2, 611, 508 98
Virginia.....	16 31					65 84					82 15
Washington Territory.....		352 04				2 51					354 55
Wyoming.....	8 00					3 83					11 83
Refined silver.....	9, 400, 472 05	268, 570 31			\$7, 593, 253 53	1, 310, 496 63					18, 572, 792 52
Other sources.....	1, 286 93	638, 278 14									639, 565 07
Total silver.....	10, 808, 745 81	7, 211, 371 87	1, 276, 182 28	9, 930 54	7, 593, 253 53	5, 753, 187 85	2, 594 49	37, 549 39	637 90	4, 984 02	32, 758, 487 08

IV.—COINAGE EXECUTED during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

Denomination.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.										
Double-eagles.....	645	\$12,900 00	1,319,000	\$26,380,000 00	56,661	\$1,133,220 00	.....	.....	1,376,306	\$27,526,120 00
Eagles.....	612,115	6,121,150 00	38,000	380,000 00	6,764	67,640 00	4,300	\$43,000 00	661,179	6,611,790 00
Half-eagles.....	314,455	1,572,275 00	.....	.....	40,617	203,085 00	.....	.....	355,072	1,775,360 00
Three dollars.....	1,555	4,665 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,555	4,665 00
Quarter-eagles.....	4,055	10,137 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,055	10,137 50
Dollars.....	8,855	8,855 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,855	8,855 00
Total gold.....	941,680	7,729,982 50	1,357,000	26,760,000 00	104,042	1,403,945 00	4,300	43,000 00	2,407,022	35,936,927 50
SILVER.										
Dollars.....	11,601,119	11,601,119 00	7,350,000	7,350,000 00	1,120,000	1,120,000 00	8,040,000	8,040,000 00	28,111,119	28,111,119 00
Half-dollars.....	5,519	2,759 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,519	2,759 50
Quarter-dollars.....	16,319	4,079 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,319	4,079 75
Dimes.....	7,175,119	717,511 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,175,119	717,511 90
Total silver.....	18,798,076	12,325,470 15	7,350,000	7,350,000 00	1,120,000	1,120,000 00	8,040,000	8,040,000 00	35,308,076	28,835,470 15
MIXED.										
Five cents.....	20,455,488	1,022,774 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,455,488	1,022,774 40
Three cents.....	28,619	858 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,619	858 57
One cent.....	40,467,419	404,674 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,467,400	404,674 19
Total minor.....	60,951,526	1,428,307 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,951,526	1,428,307 16
Total coinage.....	80,691,282	21,483,759 81	8,707,000	34,110,000 00	1,224,042	2,523,945 00	8,044,300	8,083,000 00	98,666,624	66,200,704 81

V.—COINAGE EXECUTED during the calendar year ended December 31, 1882.

Denomination.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.										
Double-eagles	630	\$12,600	1,125,000	\$22,500,000	31,140	\$782,800	.....	.....	1,164,770	\$23,295,400
Eagles	2,324,480	23,244,800	132,000	1,320,000	6,764	67,640	10,820	\$108,200	2,474,064	24,740,640
Half-eagles	2,514,560	12,572,800	969,000	4,845,000	82,817	414,085	.....	.....	3,566,377	17,831,885
Three dollars	1,540	4,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540	4,620
Quarter-eagles	4,040	10,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,040	10,100
Dollars	5,040	5,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,040	5,040
Total gold	4,850,290	35,849,960	2,226,000	28,665,000	128,721	1,264,525	10,820	108,200	7,215,831	65,887,685
SILVER.										
Dollars	11,101,100	11,101,100	9,250,000	9,250,000	1,133,000	1,133,000	6,090,000	6,090,000	27,574,100	27,574,100
Half-dollars	5,500	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	2,750
Quarter-dollars	16,300	4,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,300	4,075
Dimes	3,911,100	391,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,911,100	391,100
Total silver	15,034,000	11,499,035	9,250,000	9,250,000	1,133,000	1,133,000	6,090,000	6,090,000	31,507,000	27,972,035
MINOR.										
Five cents	11,476,600	573,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,476,600	573,830
Three cents	25,300	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,300	759
One cent	38,581,100	385,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,581,100	385,811
Total minor	50,083,000	960,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,083,000	960,400
Total coinage	69,967,290	48,309,395	11,476,000	37,915,000	1,261,721	2,397,525	6,100,820	6,198,200	88,805,831	94,820,120

VI.—STATEMENT of EARNINGS and EXPENDITURES of the UNITED STATES MINTS and ASSAY OFFICES for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

EARNINGS.

	Mints.				Assay offices.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Carson.	Denver.	New York.	Boisé.	Charlotte.	Helena.	Saint Louis.
Parting and refining charges.....	\$13,479 30	\$143,951 53	\$370 22	\$22,789 01	.....	\$98,434 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melting alloy and bar charges.....	1,751 93	4,129 37	1,210 12	245 59	.....	3,089 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melting, assaying, and stamping charges.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profits on standard silver dollars coined.	1,518,226 71	965,117 84	1,071,563 93	146,423 30	\$1,259 74	.....	\$213 91	\$183 27	\$713 60	\$44 33
Profits on subsidiary silver coined.	1,128,329 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profits on the manufacture of minor coins.	2,911 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profits on medals and proof coins.....	308 00	168 00	99 00	135 00	333 00	556 00	262 00	287 20	1,102 50	264 00
Amount received from assays of ores...	1,084 96	884 44	56 18	946 27	959 61	7,835 23	.....	25 82	323 83	69 75
Grains, fluxes, and sweepings.....	4,542 81	16,491 11	.....	.....	.....	30,217 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melter and refiner's surplus bullion.....	508 84	.....	.....	.....	824 57	.....	.....	273 15	.....	36 24
Gains on bullion shipped to the mint.....	644 12	2,787 79	1 15	5 91	.....	98 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proceeds of sale of old material.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Profits on ready melts sold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunded by Adams Express Company for overcharge in bills for shipping silver dollars.....	9,178 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,690,726 74	1,133,530 08	1,073,300 60	170,545 08	3,376 92	140,230 74	475 91	769 44	2,139 93	414 32

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers and clerks.....	40,830 64	40,982 77	29,483 42	28,979 22	10,950 00	38,239 47	2,997 12	2,750 00	7,759 93	3,500 00	206,472 57
Wages of workmen.....	354,551 08	247,602 50	84,567 10	69,669 78	11,145 25	23,539 25	4,020 00	345 30	10,079 98	1,382 50	807,202 74
Contingent expenses, not including waste- age and loss on sweeps.....	143,885 10	61,076 07	45,534 07	27,756 40	5,918 99	9,796 18	980 00	1,105 50	7,495 75	489 53	304,037 59
Parting and refining expenses, not includ- ing wastage and loss on sweeps.....	8,358 20	137,324 87	.....	15,359 10	.....	81,996 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	248,038 23
Expenses of distributing silver dollars.....	37,440 19	15,004 87	18,704 66	2,039 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,189 47
Wastage of the operative officers.....	5,372 93	19,476 98	2,371 26	2,863 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,084 81
Loss on sale of sweeps.....	4,042 86	6,102 90	2,464 06	.....	.....	4,364 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,974 29
Expenses of distributing minor coins.....	28,512 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,512 54
Loss on bullion shipped to the mint.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 96	.....	213 96
Minor coinage metal wasted.....	16,558 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,558 96
Total.....	639,852 50	527,570 96	183,124 57	146,667 89	28,014 24	157,935 43	7,997 12	4,200 80	25,549 62	5,372 03	1,726,285 16

VIII.—BARS MANUFACTURED during the calendar year ended December 31, 1882.

Description.	Mints.					Assay offices.					Total.
	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Carson.	Denver.	New Orleans.	New York.	Boisé.	Helena.	Charlotte.	Saint Louis.	
GOLD.											
Fine bars	\$209, 185 55					\$9, 477, 654 62					\$9, 686, 840 17
Standard bars						273, 342 50					273, 342 50
Unparted bars		\$516 26		\$496, 377 60			\$147, 162 23	\$678, 669 30	\$93, 631 72	\$13, 954 90	1, 430, 312 01
Sterling bars						686, 511 03					686, 511 03
Mint bars						2, 434, 190 03					2, 434, 190 03
Total gold	209, 185 55	516 26		496, 377 60		12, 871, 698 18	147, 162 23	678, 669 30	93, 631 72	13, 954 90	14, 511, 195 74
SILVER.											
Fine bars	273, 250 31	588, 378 47				7, 550, 491 67					8, 412, 120 45
Sterling bars	2, 777 46										2, 777 46
Standard bars		10, 540 79				34, 446 31					44, 987 10
Unparted bars				7, 157 88			2, 285 95	105, 848 99	888 15	1, 704 23	117, 885 20
Mint bars						152, 199 74					152, 199 74
Total silver	276, 027 77	598, 919 26		7, 157 88		7, 737, 137 72	2, 285 95	105, 848 99	888 15	1, 704 23	8, 729, 969 95
Total gold and silver	485, 213 32	599, 435 52		503, 535 48		20, 608, 835 90	149, 448 18	784, 518 29	94, 519 87	15, 659 13	23, 241, 165 69

IX.—STATEMENT, by MONTHS, of FINE GOLD BARS EXCHANGED for GOLD COIN at the UNITED STATES MINT at PHILADELPHIA and UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE at NEW YORK from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.

Date.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Total.
1882.			
July.....		\$2, 396, 507 84	\$2, 396, 507 84
August.....		1, 317, 066 53	1, 317, 066 53
September.....		177, 259 54	177, 259 54
October.....		143, 911 40	143, 911 40
November.....		111, 624 73	111, 624 73
December.....		79, 934 47	79, 934 47
1883.			
January.....	\$21, 791 65	170, 613 55	192, 405 20
February.....	35, 317 71	228, 977 02	264, 294 73
March.....	35, 117 29	152, 806 44	187, 923 73
April.....	45, 141 98	88, 748 76	133, 890 74
May.....	40, 139 69	146, 314 61	186, 454 30
June.....	10, 032 75	160, 200 33	170, 233 08
Total.....	187, 541 07	5, 173, 965 22	5, 361, 506 29

X.—COINAGE and DEPOSITS and PURCHASES of fiscal years 1882 and 1883 compared.

COINAGE.

	Fiscal years.			
	1882.		1883.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....	11, 266, 003	\$89, 413, 447 50	2, 407, 022	\$35, 936, 927 50
Silver.....	27, 821, 300	27, 783, 388 75	35, 308, 076	28, 835, 470 15
Minor.....	46, 865, 725	644, 757 75	60, 951, 526	1, 428, 307 16
Total coinage.....	85, 953, 028	117, 841, 594 00	98, 666, 624	66, 200, 704 81

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Fine bars.....	\$56, 685, 874 65	\$1, 648, 472 15	\$1, 198, 635 48	\$1, 689, 926 30
Unparted bars.....	1, 307, 211 38	138, 913 52	1, 599, 817 63	52, 833 94
Bullion of domestic production.....	31, 298, 511 97	30, 956, 588 18	32, 481, 642 38	32, 758, 541 91
United States coin.....	599, 356 80	127, 572 40	374, 129 23	636, 929 43
Foreign bullion.....	12, 783, 807 04	1, 426, 626 95	4, 727, 143 22	1, 829, 193 34
Foreign coin.....	20, 304, 810 78	860, 836 22	6, 906, 083 80	1, 266, 757 09
Jewelers' bars, &c.....	1, 770, 166 36	348, 867 67	1, 858, 107 42	378, 412 88
Total.....	124, 749, 738 98	35, 507, 877 09	49, 145, 559 16	38, 612, 594 89

XI.—MEDALS and PROOF SETS SOLD during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

Description.	Number sold.	Value.
MEDALS.		
Gold	86	\$2, 913 25
Silver	1, 016	1, 660 15
Bronze	5, 787	991 75
Total	6, 889	5, 565 15
PROOF SETS.		
Gold	36	1, 548 00
Silver	1, 048	4, 218 85
Nickel	4, 946	936 96
Total	6, 030	6, 703 81

XII.—COINAGE and MEDAL DIES MANUFACTURED at the MINT at PHILADELPHIA during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

Denomination.	For Philadelphia.	For San Francisco.	For Carson.	For New Orleans.	Total.
For gold coinage:					
Double-eagle		40	6		46
Eagle	16	20	16	4	56
Half-eagle	8	20	4		32
Three-dollar					
Quarter-eagle					
Dollar	4				4
Total	28	80	26	4	138
For silver coinage:					
Dollar	127	105	20	92	344
Half-dollar					
Quarter-dollar	1				1
Dime	115				115
Total	243	105	20	92	460
For minor coinage					
Five-cent	1, 493				1, 493
Three-cent	12				12
One-cent	190				190
Total	1, 695				1, 695

TOTAL NUMBER OF DIES.

Gold coinage	138
Silver coinage	460
Minor coinage	1, 695
Proof coinage	40
Army marksmanship medals	8
Life-saving medals	3
Presidential medal	2
Indian peace medal	1
Annual assay medal	1
Total	2, 348

XII.—MEDALS MANUFACTURED at the MINT at PHILADELPHIA during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

Names.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.
Adams Academy	1		
Amidon	1		
Army marksmanship (first prize)	1		11
Army division marksmanship (first prize)	6		19
Army division marksmanship (second prize)	18		29
Army marksmanship (second prize)	2		29
Army department marksmanship	18		29
Army marksmanship (third prize)		3	11
Army division marksmanship (third prize)		48	19
Allegiance		10	
American Humane Association			2
Adams, J. Q. (President)			20
Bi-centennial	2	100	
Bicycle club		12	
Blind Asylum		12	
Bridge		70	
Brown memorial		8	
Buchanan, James (President)			10
Cincinnati, Society of	1	35	15
Cabinet	1	2	
Carney		12	
Coinage, first steam			20
Cathedral			30
Davis	2		
Denman School		30	
Diplomatic			10
Franklin		15	
Fleury, Comte de			20
Garfield and Lincoln	20	200	
Georgetown University	1		
Great seal		1	45
Garfield, J. A. (President)		1	37
Grant, U. S. (President)			10
Hosack, Dr.			10
Hayes, R. B. (President)			10
Ingraham, Captain			5
Johnson, A. (President)			2
Japanese embassy			10
Ketcham, Jesse	6	45	
Knight Templar pilgrimage			5,000
Life saving (first class)	4		
Lincoln School		20	
Lincoln, A. (President)			3
Linderman, Dr.			5
Massachusetts Charitable Association	5		
McKee (Pittsburgh)	1		
Middlesex, South, Agricultural Society		1	
Maine State Agricultural Society		25	
Massachusetts Horticultural Society		16	7
Massachusetts Humane Society		25	25
Marksmanship badge			25
Michigan State Agricultural Society	3		
Norman	1		3
New England Agricultural Society		32	40
Perry, Commodore		6	
Pharmacy, College of	3		
Presidency relinquished		2	
Rose, Dr.			5
Saint Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association	1	65	
Saint John's Lodge	1	30	125
Santini	1		
Shakespeare	1		
Sagadahoc		6	
Saint John's Commandery			50
Scott, John			12
Snowden, A. Louden			10
Stoddart			12
Time increases his fame	1		
Vanderbilt	10		
Washington and Lee University	2		
Wisconsin State Agricultural Society		22	
Total	111	877	5,725

XIV.—*COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the OPERATIONS for the fiscal years 1882 and 1883 at the COINAGE MINTS and NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.*

PHILADELPHIA.

	1882.	1883.
Deposits .....valno..	\$69,458,054 35	\$15,319,070 79
Gold coinage .....pieces..	8,270,450	941,680
Silver coinage .....do...	11,100,300	18,798,076
Minor coinage .....do...	46,865,725	60,951,526
Total coinage .....do...	66,236,475	80,691,282
Gold coinage .....value..	\$59,678,437 50	\$7,729,982 50
Silver coinage .....do...	11,062,388 75	12,325,470 15
Minor coinage .....do...	644,757 75	1,428,307 16
Total coinage .....do...	71,385,584 00	21,483,759 81
Gold bars .....do...	\$238,878 96	\$381,508 84
Silver bars .....do...	146,163 05	280,174 78
Total bars .....do...	385,042 01	661,683 62
Gold operated upon by melter and refiner .....standard ounces..	8,085,022	1,231,102
Silver operated upon by melter and refiner .....do...	20,592,228	23,403,427
Gold operated upon by coiner .....do...	7,527,054	979,842
Silver operated upon by coiner .....do...	19,578,321	22,187,911
Gold wastage of melter and refiner .....do...	754	.....
Silver wastage of melter and refiner .....do...	728	.....
Gold wastage of coiner .....do...	295	22
Silver wastage of coiner .....do...	2,477	4,952

SAN FRANCISCO.

	1882.	1883.
Deposits .....valno..	\$38,715,497 04	\$35,328,140 73
Gold coinage .....pieces..	2,900,000	1,357,000
Silver coinage .....do...	11,000,000	7,350,000
Total coinage .....do...	13,900,000	8,707,000
Gold coinage .....value..	\$28,850,000 00	\$26,760,000 00
Silver coinage .....do...	11,000,000 00	7,350,000 00
Total coinage .....do...	39,850,000 00	34,110,000 00
Gold bars .....do...	\$884 30	.....
Silver bars .....do...	734,417 28	\$1,246,779 85
Total bars .....do...	735,301 58	1,246,779 85
Gold operated upon by melter and refiner .....standard ounces..	2,961,882	2,671,989
Silver operated upon by melter and refiner .....do...	18,919,514	13,974,639
Gold operated upon by coiner .....do...	2,988,957	2,651,370
Silver operated upon by coiner .....do...	18,202,319	12,628,737
Gold wastage of melter and refiner .....do...	.....	.....
Silver wastage of melter and refiner .....do...	.....	16,573
Gold wastage of coiner .....do...	170	134
Silver wastage of coiner .....do...	979	638

XIV.—COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the *OPERATIONS* for the fiscal years 1882 and 1883 at the *COINAGE MINTS*, &c.—Continued.

CARSON.

	1882.	1883.
Deposits value..	\$2, 020, 335 29	\$2, 766, 200 93
Gold coinage..... pieces..	85, 383	104, 042
Silver coinage do.....	763, 000	1, 120, 000
Total coinage..... do.....	848, 383	1, 224, 042
Gold coinage..... value..	\$783, 310 00	\$1, 403, 945 00
Silver coinage..... do.....	763, 000 00	1, 120, 000 00
Total coinage..... do.....	1, 546, 310 00	2, 523, 945 00
Gold bars..... do.....		
Silver bars..... do.....		\$17, 131 66
Total bars..... do.....		17, 131 66
Gold operated upon by melter and refiner..... standard ounces..	102, 107.	148, 207
Silver operated upon by melter and refiner..... do.....	1, 661, 790	2, 553, 537
Gold operated upon by coiner..... do.....	88, 058	160, 977
Silver operated upon by coiner..... do.....	1, 416, 926	2, 039, 355
Gold wastage of melter and refiner..... do.....	67	92
Silver wastage of melter and refiner..... do.....	383	660
Gold wastage of coiner..... do.....	5	6
Silver wastage of coiner..... do.....	278	366

NEW ORLEANS.

	1882.	1883.
Deposits value..	\$5, 367, 449 03	\$8, 776, 566 66
Gold coinage..... pieces..	10, 170	4, 300
Silver coinage..... do.....	4, 958, 000	8, 040, 000
Total coinage..... do.....	4, 968, 170	8, 044, 300
Gold coinage..... value..	\$101, 700	\$43, 000
Silver coinage..... do.....	4, 958, 000	8, 040, 000
Total coinage..... do.....	5, 059, 700	8, 083, 000
Gold operated upon by melter and refiner..... standard ounces..	14, 520	12, 675
Silver operated upon by melter and refiner..... do.....	8, 100, 725	13, 849, 995
Gold operated upon by coiner..... do.....	12, 244	6, 378
Silver operated upon by coiner..... do.....	8, 096, 216	13, 073, 130
Gold wastage of melter and refiner..... do.....	13	6
Silver wastage of melter and refiner..... do.....	1, 972	1, 656
Gold wastage of coiner..... do.....		
Silver wastage of coiner..... do.....	545	566

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE.

	1882.	1883.
Gold deposits..... value..	\$35, 994, 087 09	\$17, 016, 061 56
Silver deposits..... do.....	7, 168, 260 21	6, 592, 657 50
Total deposits..... do.....	43, 162, 347 30	23, 608, 719 06
Gold, fine bars manufactured..... do.....	\$12, 147 674 90	\$11, 678, 319 07
Gold, mint bars manufactured..... do.....	23, 739, 978 18	2, 195, 293 37
Gold, standard bars manufactured..... do.....		787, 543 24
Gold, sterling bars manufactured..... do.....		1, 325, 191 05
Silver, fine bars manufactured..... do.....	6, 905, 715 42	6, 433, 097 08
Silver, standard bars manufactured..... do.....	34, 478 09	15, 312 58
Silver, sterling bars manufactured..... do.....		
Silver, mint bars manufactured..... do.....	152, 199 74	
Total bars manufactured..... do.....	42, 980, 046 33	22, 434, 756 39

XV.—SUMMARY of the OPERATIONS and EARNINGS at the DENVER MINT and CHARLOTTE, HELENA, BOISÉ, and SAINT LOUIS ASSAY OFFICES for the fiscal year 1883.

	Denver.	Charlotto.	Helena.	Boisé.	Saint Louis.	Total.
Gold deposits.....	\$988,684 87	\$104,766 51	\$613,554 16	\$168,608 67	\$25,735 48	\$1,901,349 69
Silver deposits.....	9,930 54	920 22	37,602 65	2,601 55	7,051 19	58,106 15
Unparted bars manufactured	998,615 41	105,686 73	651,156 81	171,210 22	32,786 67	1,959,455 84
Charges collected:						
On deposits.....	1,259 74	183 27	713 60	213 91	44 33	2,414 85
On ore assays.....	333 00	287 20	1,102 50	262 00	264 00	2,248 70
Total earnings.....	3,376 92	769 44	2,139 93	475 91	414 32	7,176 52
Total expenses.....	28,014 24	4,200 80	25,549 62	7,997 12	5,372 03	71,133 81

XVI.—WASTAGE and LOSS on SALE of SWEEPS, 1883.

Losses.	Philadel- phia mint.	San Fran- cisco mint.	Carson mint.	Now Orleans mint.	New York assay office.	Total.
Melter and refiner's gold wastage.....			\$1,724 13	\$118 59		\$1,842 72
Coiner's gold wastage.....	\$420 56	\$2,506 33	112 49	15 25		3,054 63
Melter and refiner's silver wastage.....		16,340 83	660 47	1,667 44		18,668 74
Coiner's silver wastage.....	4,952 37	629 82	366 57	569 98		6,518 74
Loss on sale of sweeps.....	4,042 86	6,102 90		1,893 25	\$4,364 47	16,403 48
Total.....	9,415 79	25,579 88	2,863 66	4,264 51	4,364 47	46,488 31
Paid as follows:						
From contingent appropriation.....	1,604 16		463 75	69 56		2,137 47
From parting and refining appro- priation.....	179 52	6,543 87	779 58	34 77		7,537 74
From surplus bullion.....	861 00	4,509 47	821 15	94 20	4,364 47	10,650 29
From silver profit fund.....	6,771 11	*14,526 54	799 18	*4,065 98		26,162 81
Total.....	9,415 79	25,579 88	2,863 66	4,264 51	4,364 47	46,488 31

* Includes loss on sweeps sold since July 1, 1883, but accrued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

XVII.—GOLD and SILVER of DOMESTIC PRODUCTION DEPOSITED at the MINTS and ASSAY OFFICES from their ORGANIZATION to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.

Locality.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$222,729 90	\$6 15	\$222,736 05
Alaska.....	88,092 95	532 81	88,625 76
Arizona.....	3,206,275 33	12,377,323 37	15,583,598 70
California.....	723,044,046 07	3,055,850 29	726,099,896 36
Colorado.....	41,958,869 48	22,386,458 79	64,345,328 27
Dakota.....	17,283,843 89	159,844 86	17,443,688 75
Georgia.....	8,043,250 51	1,524 78	8,044,775 29
Idaho.....	25,895,674 07	1,091,942 76	26,987,616 83
Indiana.....	40 13		40 13
Maine.....	5,592 69	22 00	5,614 69
Maryland.....	1,600 15	59	1,600 74
Massachusetts.....		917 56	917 56
Michigan.....	139 71	3,528,339 72	3,528,479 43
Montana.....	52,952,396 34	8,037,916 19	60,990,312 53
Nevada.....	18,523,757 41	85,657,436 82	104,181,194 23
New Hampshire.....	11,020 55		11,020 55
New Mexico.....	1,782,773 19	4,631,710 66	6,414,483 85
North Carolina.....	10,834,202 79	47,345 20	10,881,547 99
Oregon.....	17,392,549 36	46,391 05	17,438,940 41
South Carolina.....	1,468,854 10	457 76	1,469,311 86
Tennessee.....	87,175 12	7 28	87,182 40
Utah.....	605,755 19	15,668,405 38	16,274,160 57
Vermont.....	10,981 27	43 50	11,024 77
Virginia.....	1,707,733 67	165 01	1,707,898 68
Washington Territory.....	285,635 21	681 37	286,316 58
Wyoming.....	729,895 57	11,880 01	741,725 58
Refined bullion.....	245,714,419 05	92,095,190 15	337,809,609 20
Parted from silver.....	16,699,768 48		16,699,768 48
Contained in silver.....	9,322,268 97		9,322,268 97
Parted from gold.....		7,073,251 68	7,073,251 68
Contained in gold.....		526,284 79	526,284 79
Other sources.....	10,686,255 68	33,213,867 51	43,850,123 19
Total.....	1,208,515,596 83	289,613,748 04	1,498,129,344 87

XVIII.—STATEMENT of COINAGE from the ORGANIZATION of the MINT to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883.**GOLD COINAGE.**

Period.	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total.
1793 to 1848	-----	\$25,662,270	\$45,265,355	-----	\$5,413,815 00	-----	\$76,341,440 00
1849 to 1873	\$646,727,980	29,851,820	22,994,390	\$1,169,913	20,804,702 50	\$19,015,633	740,564,438 50
1874	48,283,900	383,480	809,780	125,460	516,150 00	323,920	50,442,690 00
1875	32,748,140	599,840	203,655	60	2,250 00	20	33,553,965 00
1876	37,896,720	153,610	71,800	135	53,052 50	3,645	38,178,962 50
1877	43,941,700	56,200	67,835	4,464	5,780 00	2,220	44,078,199 00
1878	51,406,340	155,490	688,680	137,850	408,900 00	1,720	52,798,980 00
1879	37,234,340	1,031,440	1,442,130	109,182	1,166,800 00	3,020	40,986,912 00
1880	21,515,360	18,836,320	15,790,860	9,090	3,075 00	3,030	56,157,735 00
1881	15,345,520	33,389,050	29,982,180	4,698	9,140 00	3,276	78,733,864 00
1882	14,563,920	44,369,410	30,473,955	75	62 50	6,025	89,413,447 50
1883	27,526,120	6,603,790	1,775,360	4,665	10,137 50	8,855	35,928,927 50
Total	977,190,040	161,092,720	149,565,980	1,565,592	28,393,865 00	19,371,364	1,337,179,561 00

SILVER COINAGE.

Period.	Trade dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Twenty cents.
1793 to 1852	-----	\$2,506,890	\$66,249,153 00	\$2,999,040 50	-----
1853 to 1873	-----	5,538,948	33,596,082 50	18,002,178 00	-----
1874	\$3,588,900	-----	1,438,930 00	458,515 50	-----
1875	5,697,500	-----	2,853,500 00	623,950 00	5,858
1876	6,132,050	-----	4,985,525 00	4,106,262 50	263,560
1877	9,162,900	-----	9,746,350 00	7,584,175 00	1,440
1878	11,378,010	8,573,500	3,875,255 00	3,703,027 50	142
1879	-----	27,227,500	225 00	112 50	-----
1880	-----	27,933,750	3,275 00	3,837 50	-----
1881	-----	27,637,955	4,677 50	3,638 75	-----
1882	-----	27,772,075	5,537 50	3,268 75	-----
1883	-----	28,111,119	2,759 50	4,079 75	-----
Total	35,959,360	155,301,737	122,761,270 00	38,492,086 25	271,000

SILVER COINAGE.

Period.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Total.
1793 to 1852	\$3,890,062 50	\$1,823,298 90	\$744,927 00	\$79,213,371 90
1853 to 1873	5,170,733 00	3,083,648 00	536,923 20	65,928,512 70
1874	497,255 80	-----	-----	5,983,601 30
1875	889,560 00	-----	-----	10,070,368 00
1876	3,639,105 00	-----	-----	19,126,502 50
1877	2,055,070 00	-----	-----	28,549,935 00
1878	760,891 00	-----	-----	28,290,825 50
1879	45 00	-----	-----	27,227,882 50
1880	1,575 00	-----	-----	27,942,437 50
1881	3,695 50	-----	-----	27,649,966 75
1882	2,507 50	-----	-----	27,783,388 75
1883	717,511 90	-----	-----	28,835,470 15
Total	17,628,012,20	4,906,946 90	1,281,850 20	376,602,262 55

MINOR COIN.

Period.	Five cents.	Three cents.	Two cents.	Cents.	Half cents.	Total.
1793 to 1873	\$5,276,140 00	\$805,356 00	\$912,020 00	\$4,886,452 44	\$39,926 11	\$11,919,888 55
1874	244,350 00	29,640 00	-----	137,935 00	-----	411,925 00
1875	94,650 00	12,540 00	-----	123,185 00	-----	230,375 00
1876	132,700 00	7,560 00	-----	120,090 00	-----	260,350 00
1877	25,250 00	-----	-----	36,915 00	-----	62,165 00
1878	80 00	48 00	-----	30,566 00	-----	30,694 00
1879	1,175 00	984 00	-----	95,639 00	-----	97,798 00
1880	1,247 50	982 50	-----	267,741 50	-----	269,971 50
1881	177 75	32,416 65	-----	372,515 55	-----	405,109 95
1882	220,038 75	104 25	-----	424,614 75	-----	644,757 75
1873	1,022,774 40	858 57	-----	404,674 19	-----	1,428,307 16
Total	7,018,583 40	890,483 97	912,020 00	6,900,328 43	39,926 11	15,761,341 91

XIX.—*STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF OUNCES at STANDARD and COST of SILVER BULLION purchased and delivered at the COINAGE MINTS, and the number of SILVER DOLLARS coined each month from January 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883.*

Date.	Standard ounces.	Cost.	Coinage.
1882.			
January	1,852,660 90	\$1,888,090 47	2,300,000
February	1,846,400 79	1,898,823 38	2,300,200
March	1,820,060 40	1,871,343 12	2,300,500
April	1,795,104 12	1,850,869 91	2,300,000
May	2,024,963 66	2,100,189 56	2,262,000
June	1,455,646 02	1,505,984 70	2,301,100
July	2,044,640 28	2,098,712 40	2,160,000
August	2,106,435 74	2,170,532 17	2,425,000
September	2,166,656 35	2,230,170 86	2,300,100
October	2,450,615 36	2,497,971 03	2,300,000
November	2,233,303 90	2,257,650 11	2,300,000
December	2,405,687 83	2,386,514 08	2,325,200
1883.			
January	2,125,432 25	2,091,514 58	2,450,000
February	2,038,416 10	2,026,399 89	2,400,000
March	2,099,802 10	2,096,863 48	2,400,619
April	1,792,988 82	1,783,189 54	2,350,000
May	2,120,743 67	2,098,772 88	2,350,000
June	1,847,767 87	1,836,036 56	2,350,200
Total	36,227,326 16	36,692,627 72	41,874,919
Purchased and coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1881	92,554,861 09	95,119,048 56	105,380,980
Total	128,782,187 25	131,811,676 28	147,255,899
Monthly average for 64 months	2,012,220 73	2,059,557 44	2,300,873

XX.—*AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE of FINE SILVER BARS at LONDON, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.*

Date.	Price per ounce British standard, and, 925 thousandths fine.	Equivalent in United States money per ounce fine with exchange at par, \$4.86-65.	Average monthly price at New York of exchange on London.	Equivalent in United States money of fine bar silver, 1,000 fine, based on average monthly London quotations with exchange at average monthly rate.	Average monthly New York price of fine bar silver.
1882.					
July	51.817	\$1 13.578	\$4 88.89	\$1 14.079	\$1 14.079
August	51.974	1 13.989	4 89.7	1 14.659	1 14.525
September	51.91	1 13.715	4 88.86	1 14.291	1 14.403
October	51.75	1 13.441	4 86.25	1 13.350	1 13.290
November	51.39	1 12.619	4 85.00	1 12.258	1 12.359
December	50.48	1 10.701	4 85.04	1 10.306	1 09.914
1883.					
January	50.264	1 10.153	4 86.07	1 10.058	1 09.884
February	50.602	1 10.813	4 86.59	1 10.912	1 11.076
March	51.022	1 11.797	4 84.23	1 11.302	1 11.138
April	50.572	1 10.811	4 85.92	1 10.704	1 10.837
May	50.206	1 10.140	4 87.57	1 10.198	1 10.394
June	50.288	1 10.160	4 89.25	1 10.835	1 10.775
Average	51.023	1 11.826	4 86.95	1 11.912	1 11.889

XXI A.—*STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OUNCES and COST of SILVER BULLION, available for COINAGE, on hand and received at the COINAGE MINTS, from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1883, with PROFITS credited on the COINAGE thereof and disposition of same, compiled from the quarterly mint accounts.*

Silver bullion.	Ounces.	Value.
SOURCES.		
July 1, 1881, balance	3, 145, 117 13	\$3, 191, 211 19
Purchased	48, 648, 065 20	49, 302, 642 48
Parted from gold	203, 132 78	203, 132 78
Received for charges and gains	46, 642 38	46, 598 60
Received by transfer	111, 448 76	114, 747 64
	52, 154, 406 25	52, 858, 332 69
DISPOSITION.		
Consumed in coinage	48, 033, 713 29	\$48, 752, 288 82
Wasted by operative officers	32, 780 03	32, 628 14
Sold in sweeps	39, 584 07	39, 875 04
Transferred	111, 448 76	114, 747 64
June 30, 1883, balance	3, 936, 880 10	3, 918, 793 05
	52, 154, 406 25	52, 858, 332 69

SILVER PROFITS.

SOURCES.

July 1, 1881 balance	\$1, 101, 645 43
Profits on the coinage	7, 151, 379 17
Refunded by the Adams Express Company	9, 237 54
Total	8, 262, 262 14

DISPOSITION.

Deposited in the Treasury	\$6, 807, 338 82
Expense of distribution	137, 274 29
Loss on sweeps sold	11, 927 79
Wasted by operative officers	27, 124 65
June 30, 1883 balance	1, 278, 596 59
Total	8, 262, 262 14

XXI B.—*STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OUNCES and COST of SILVER BULLION, available for COINAGE, on hand and received at the COINAGE MINTS, from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1883, with PROFITS to be credited on the COINAGE thereof and disposition of same, compiled from the quarterly mint accounts.*

Silver bullion.	Standard ounces.	Value.
SOURCES.		
July 1, 1878, balance San Francisco and Carson Mints	*805, 223 32	
July 1, 1878, balance Philadelphia Mint	2, 634, 849 37	\$2, 872, 704 86
Purchased, parted, &c.	120, 007, 407 41	122, 253, 111 35
Total	123, 447, 480 10	125, 125, 816 21
DISPOSITION.		
Consumed in coinage	118, 401, 001 21	120, 883, 377 89
Consumed in coinage	*805, 223 32	
Wasted, sold in sweeps, &c.	304, 375 47	323, 645 27
June 30, 1883, balance	3, 936, 880 10	3, 918, 793 05
Total	123, 447, 480 10	125, 125, 816 21

*Carried at coining rate on which profits had been previously credited.

XXII.—*STATEMENT showing the PROFITS on the COINAGE of SILVER at*
DR. *disposition*

1878.		
July 1. Balance on hand:		
Philadelphia	\$285,892 84	
San Francisco	137,182 25	
Carson	1,650 38	
New Orleans		
		\$424,725 47
Profits on the coinage:		
Philadelphia	7,074,939 05	
San Francisco	6,283,980 28	
Carson	528,796 58	
New Orleans	3,015,873 80	
		16,903,589 71
Surplus bullion and adjustments on trade dollars and subsidiary silver carried to silver profit fund:		
Philadelphia	659 93	
Carson	3,900 37	
		4,560 30
Overcharges refunded by the Adams Express Company:		
Philadelphia		9,237 54
Total		17,342,113 02

the MINTS of the UNITED STATES from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1883, and the of same.

CR.

Paid expenses of distribution:				
Philadelphia		\$176,040	24	
San Francisco		111,243	73	
Carson		22,874	17	
New Orleans		48,240	93	
				\$358,399 07
Paid losses on sweeps sold:				
Philadelphia		16,361	28	
San Francisco		28,527	06	
Carson		5,638	79	
New Orleans		1,398	56	
				51,925 69
Paid for wastages of operative officers:				
Philadelphia		18,262	44	
San Francisco		40,492	48	
Carson		3,418	76	
New Orleans		9,255	50	
				71,429 18
Paid loss on recoinages:				
Philadelphia				48 86
Deposited in the Treasury as follows:				
PHILADELPHIA.				
Warrant No. 492	\$200,000 00	Warrant No. 1585	\$200,000 00	
No. 494	75,000 00	No. 1639	200,000 00	
No. 1810	500,000 00	No. 1092	400,000 00	
No. 1122	500,000 00	No. 597	400,000 00	
No. 688	400,000 00	No. 610	350,000 00	
No. 1164	11,556 61	No. 674	300,000 00	
No. 671	300,000 00	No. 1597	190,000 00	
No. 1703	200,000 00	No. 807	300,000 00	
No. 1849	131,298 62	No. 2211	407,486 68	
No. 1493	293,676 87	No. 2157	308,643 30	
No. 2014	311,345 30	No. 1959	758,251 22	
	2,922,877 40		3,814,381 20..	6,737,258 60
SAN FRANCISCO.				
Warrant No. 1798	\$100,000 00	Warrant No. 493	5,000 00	
No. 494	495,000 00	No. 492	400,000 00	
No. 1811	650,000 00	No. 603	40,000 00	
No. 1689	1,794 52	No. 598	400,000 00	
No. 1162	540,488 74	No. 672	746,069 85	
No. 1702	553,481 43	No. 2213	755,758 85	
No. 1495	356,337 56	No. 2158	260,551 49	
No. 2180	273,785 10	No. 1960	211,527 32	
	2,970,887 35		2,818,907 51..	5,789,794 86
CARSON.				
Warrant No. 493	\$100,000 00	Warrant No. 1690	\$50,000 00	
No. 609	50,000 00	No. 817	50,000 00	
No. 1847	14,749 79	No. 2214	16,995 80	
No. 2159	77,085 65	No. 1252	26,015 71	
No. 1961	36,678 93			
	278,514 37		143,011 51..	421,525 88
NEW ORLEANS.				
Warrant No. 1254	\$19,454 69	Warrant No. 687	\$400,000 00	
No. 611	9 50	No. 1163	90	
No. 818	698,812 03	No. 989	1,187 97	
No. 1848	202,115 59	No. 2212	272,258 64	
No. 1494	152,214 93	No. 2160	160,795 28	
No. 2179	160,505 09	No. 2697	239,406 13	
No. 2578	326,373 54			
	1,559,485 37		1,073,648 92..	2,633,134 29
1883. Balance on hand:*				15,581,713 63
June 30. Philadelphia			422,757 94	
San Francisco			451,104 40	
Carson			80,889 73	
New Orleans			323,844 52	
				1,278,596 59
				17,342,113 02

*These balances have been covered into the Treasury as follows:

Philadelphia, warrant No. 997	\$422,757 94
San Francisco, warrant No. 2576	250,839 86
San Francisco, warrant No. 996	200,264 54
Carson warrant No. 995	80,889 73
New Orleans, C. D. No. 29528	323,844 52
	1,278,596 95

XXIII.—*STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of GOLD and SILVER during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883. (Reported by Chief of Bureau of Statistics.)*

IMPORTS.

Ports.	Gold.			Silver.				Total.
	Bullion.	Coin.		Bullion.	Coin.			
		American.	Foreign.		American.			
					Trade dollars.	Other.		
NEW YORK.								
July, 1882.....	\$17, 610	\$20, 542	\$14, 828	.....	\$48, 460	\$61, 340	\$162, 780
August, 1882.....	21, 377	29, 457	19, 416	\$617	48, 304	349, 880	469, 051	
September, 1882.....	14, 196	351, 161	17, 229	.....	22, 317	113, 538	518, 441
October, 1882.....	8, 416	1, 065, 558	192, 762	737	26, 377	129, 095	1, 422, 945	
November, 1882.....	10, 780	427, 188	611, 372	.....	45, 917	613, 131	1, 708, 388
December, 1882.....	199, 258	155, 345	696, 529	1, 530	26, 709	392, 947	1, 472, 318	
January, 1883.....	20, 565	200, 055	177, 145	.....	28, 968	178, 790	605, 523
February, 1883.....	19, 745	21, 906	22, 169	250	174, 066	270, 524	508, 660	
March, 1883.....	613, 448	1, 213, 399	1, 059, 671	120	87, 032	759, 046	3, 732, 716	
April, 1883.....	7, 154	517, 181	852, 538	.....	30, 171	218, 132	1, 625, 176
May, 1883.....	11, 095	14, 829	10, 173	3, 253	25, 088	175, 198	239, 636	
June, 1883.....	14, 788	71, 975	30, 595	2, 461	31, 238	78, 509	229, 566	
Total.....	958, 432	4, 088, 596	3, 704, 427	8, 968	594, 647	3, 340, 130	12, 695, 200	
SAN FRANCISCO.								
July, 1882.....	25, 120	12, 187	46, 181	158, 351	4, 720	112, 073	358, 632	
August, 1882.....	323, 092	3, 308	15, 610	132, 227	2, 174	132, 239	608, 650	
September, 1882.....	299, 349	41, 210	303, 031	151, 655	698	36, 092	832, 035	
October, 1882.....	678, 025	1, 638	312, 853	.....	2, 638	61, 340	1, 056, 494
November, 1882.....	381, 431	1, 058	721, 302	217, 212	2, 800	376, 107	1, 699, 910	
December, 1882.....	252, 569	1, 922	118, 691	171, 360	575	229, 240	774, 357	
January, 1883.....	101, 332	119, 063	227, 304	159, 117	3, 044	294, 009	903, 869	
February, 1883.....	8, 195	86, 135	101, 973	119, 650	5, 318	167, 760	489, 031	
March, 1883.....	7, 390	91, 021	181, 930	223, 030	.....	273, 097	776, 468
April, 1883.....	156, 779	11, 300	122, 547	170, 341	8, 915	91, 425	561, 307	
May, 1883.....	31, 840	1, 720	143, 737	179, 015	950	245, 380	602, 642	
June, 1883.....	42, 390	1, 300	206, 810	211, 832	1, 847	123, 674	587, 853	
Total.....	2, 307, 512	371, 862	2, 501, 969	1, 893, 790	33, 679	2, 142, 436	9, 251, 248	
ALL OTHER PORTS.								
July, 1882.....	7, 059	6, 766	11, 909	.....	.....	35, 026	60, 760
August, 1882.....	4, 000	.....	8, 618	10, 126	11, 218	35, 679	69, 641
September, 1882.....	3, 680	100, 200	5, 743	85, 188	.....	102, 747	297, 558
October, 1882.....	11, 456	1, 562, 000	2, 702	29, 186	6, 479	20, 491	1, 632, 314	
November, 1882.....	1, 475	76, 100	11, 081	72, 736	2, 703	396, 865	560, 960	
December, 1882.....	4, 197	714, 186	4, 255	90, 141	3, 531	255, 028	1, 071, 338	
January, 1883.....	2, 098	449, 960	12, 117	65, 023	1, 699	164, 152	695, 049	
February, 1883.....	386	22, 500	8, 002	44, 955	800	202, 753	279, 396	
March, 1883.....	.....	77, 000	1, 000	37, 629	.....	142, 934	258, 563
April, 1883.....	3, 538	639, 655	659	42, 729	6, 234	455, 727	1, 148, 542	
May, 1883.....	12, 252	3, 375	2, 994	21, 473	8, 470	139, 882	188, 446	
June, 1883.....	18, 623	65	11, 700	74, 024	732	175, 232	280, 376	
Total.....	68, 764	3, 651, 807	80, 780	573, 210	41, 866	2, 126, 516	6, 542, 943	
Total imports.....	3, 334, 708	8, 112, 265	6, 287, 176	2, 475, 968	670, 192	7, 609, 082	28, 489, 391	

XXIII.—STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).

Ports.	Gold.		Silver.			Total.
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.		
				Trade dollars.	Other.	
NEW YORK.						
July, 1882.....	\$3, 080, 745	\$1, 374, 400	\$995, 050	.....	\$9	\$5, 450, 204
August, 1882.....	1, 004, 183	523, 051	670, 600	.....	13, 930	2, 211, 764
September, 1882.....	.....	146, 005	602, 200	.....	8, 879	757, 084
October, 1882.....	.....	21, 620	156, 700	.....	.....	178, 320
November, 1882.....	.....	5, 600	405, 400	.....	23, 000	434, 000
December, 1882.....	.....	106, 785	936, 223	.....	14, 230	1, 057, 238
January, 1883.....	.....	21, 285	1, 137, 324	.....	20, 985	1, 179, 594
February, 1883.....	.....	121, 200	571, 600	.....	2, 000	694, 800
March, 1883.....	5, 600	31, 000	1, 064, 460	.....	16, 695	1, 117, 755
April, 1883.....	.....	100, 969	800, 959	.....	4, 823	906, 751
May, 1883.....	2, 000	129, 000	475, 430	.....	7, 340	613, 770
June, 1883.....	1, 850	51, 920	602, 230	.....	6, 029	662, 039
Total	4, 094, 378	2, 632, 835	8, 418, 176	.....	117, 930	15, 263, 319
SAN FRANCISCO.						
July, 1882.....	.....	53, 945	340, 501	.....	.....	394, 446
August, 1882.....	6, 578	64, 440	347, 306	.....	.....	418, 324
September, 1882.....	500	58, 900	273, 971	.....	1, 300	334, 671
October, 1882.....	4, 290	78, 206	97, 411	.....	1, 100	181, 007
November, 1882.....	2, 120	42, 505	.....	.....	.....	44, 625
December, 1882.....	5, 736	62, 678	72, 064	.....	400	140, 878
January, 1883.....	890	11, 825	759, 166	.....	.....	771, 881
February, 1883.....	45	19, 605	168, 980	.....	.....	188, 630
March, 1883.....	340	28, 740	247, 083	.....	800	276, 963
April, 1883.....	.....	22, 355	307, 127	.....	1, 698	331, 180
May, 1883.....	1, 540	45, 915	815, 132	.....	10, 000	872, 587
June, 1883.....	2, 038	36, 405	701, 331	.....	2, 500	742, 274
Total	24, 077	525, 519	4, 130, 072	.....	17, 798	4, 697, 466
ALL OTHER PORTS.						
July, 1882.....	.....	240, 000	.....	.....	.....	240, 000
August 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1, 000	.....	1, 000
September, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800
October, 1882.....	.....	.....	1, 315	.....	1, 500	2, 815
November, 1882.....	.....	.....	1, 815	.....	.....	1, 815
December, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	650
January, 1883.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 600	1, 600
February, 1883.....	.....	600, 000	.....	.....	1, 040	601, 040
March, 1883.....	.....	100, 000	.....	.....	2, 067	102, 067
April, 1883.....	.....	200, 100	.....	.....	1, 000	201, 100
May, 1883.....	.....	500, 000	.....	.....	609	500, 609
June, 1883.....	.....	4, 000	.....	.....	4, 900	8, 900
Total .....	.....	1, 644, 100	3, 130	1, 000	14, 166	1, 662, 396
Total domestic exports..	4, 118, 455	4, 802, 454	12, 551, 378	1, 000	149, 894	21, 623, 181

XXIII.—STATEMENT of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS (FOREIGN).

Ports.	Gold.		Silver.		Total.
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	
NEW YORK.					
July, 1882		\$5,332		\$184,500	\$189,832
August, 1882		38,960	\$110,000	345,061	494,021
September, 1882		24,444		197,434	221,878
October, 1882		500		154,776	155,276
November, 1882		2,500	15,000	285,998	303,498
December, 1882		500	55,000	436,098	491,598
January, 1883				211,106	211,106
February, 1883		4,865		363,194	368,059
March, 1883		118,500	74,000	1,073,190	1,265,690
April, 1883		1,726,791		393,676	2,120,467
May, 1883		246,901		205,945	452,846
June, 1883		500,936	65,900	208,725	775,561
Total		2,670,229	319,900	4,059,703	7,049,832
SAN FRANCISCO.					
July, 1882				135,921	135,921
August, 1882				169,437	169,437
September, 1882				103,876	103,876
October, 1882				195,125	195,125
November, 1882				192,878	192,878
December, 1882				347,281	347,281
January, 1883				374,958	374,958
February, 1883				307,180	307,180
March, 1883				467,856	467,856
April, 1883				173,393	173,393
May, 1883		9,750		287,918	297,668
June, 1883				285,571	285,571
Total		9,750		3,041,394	3,051,144
ALL OTHER PORTS.					
July, 1882					
August, 1882					
September, 1882					
October, 1882					
November, 1882				1,648	1,648
December, 1882					
January, 1883				12,750	12,750
February, 1883				10,200	10,200
March, 1883				11,323	11,323
April, 1883				6,000	6,000
May, 1883				23,208	23,208
June, 1883				31,047	31,047
Total				96,176	96,176
Total foreign exports		2,679,979	319,900	7,197,273	10,197,152

XXIV.—USE of the PRECIOUS METALS in the ARTS and MANUFACTURES.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
New York City, July 24, 1883.

SIR: Deposits of gold and silver bullion for bars, which have probably been used in the arts and manufactures during the fiscal year from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883, appears as follows, viz:

	Gold.	Silver.
Of United States coin	\$138 15	\$1,365 82
Of foreign coin	130,505 04	102,220 28
Of foreign bullion	253,799 44	335,016 73
Of plate, &c.	665,019 30	205,851 10
Of domestic bullion	5,094,808 36	4,860,038 40
Total	6,144,270 29	5,504,492 33

Very respectfully,

ANDREW MASON,
Superintendent.

R. E. PRESTON, Esq.,
Acting Director Mint, Washington, D. C.

XXV.—TABLE showing the NUMBER OF PIECES of each TITLE of FINENESS of the COINAGE of the calendar year 1882, assayed at the annual assay and monthly at the Mint Bureau.

GOLD.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.	
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
900.5.....					1			
900.4.....	1							
900.3.....								
900.2.....	3	5			1	1		
900.1.....	5	9	1	1	1	2		
900 standard.....	9	13	2	6	1	7		1
899.9.....	3	11	2	19	7	8		
899.8.....	1	6	4	14	7	5		3
899.7.....	1	3	3	6	1	1		
899.6.....			5	5	1		2	
899.5.....			3					
899.4.....			2					
899.3.....			1				5	
899.2.....			1					
899.1.....							2	
899.....							2	
898.9.....							2	
898.8.....								1
Total pieces.....	23	47	24	51	20	24	13	5
Average fineness..	900.03	899.97	899.66	899.83	899.9	899.92	899.2	899.64

SILVER.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.	
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
902.....			1					
901.9.....								
901.8.....				1				
901.7.....								
901.6.....								
901.5.....	2							
901.4.....						1		
901.3.....								
901.2.....		2						
901.1.....						2		
901.....						1		
900.9.....		2						
900.8.....		1			1	1		
900.7.....		2		1		1		
900.6.....			1	1	2	2		
900.5.....		5		1		3		
900.4.....	4	3	2		2	2		1
900.3.....		7		5		4		
900.2.....	2	7		4	1		1	4
900.1.....		6		6		5		3
900 standard.....		11		3		1	1	3
899.9.....		9	1	2		2		2
899.8.....		8		7	1	2		3
899.7.....	1	4	2	4	3	1	4	5
899.6.....		9	1			1		2
899.5.....	2	2		2	1	1	1	6
899.4.....		1						1
899.3.....	1	3	2	3	1		4	2
899.2.....		3		2				2
899.1.....		2		1				3
899.....		1		2				2
898.9.....		1		1				5
898.8.....			1				1	1
898.7.....								
898.6.....								1
898.5.....								
898.4.....		1	1					
Total pieces.....	12	90	12	46	12	33	12	46
Average fineness..	900.25	899.95	899.84	899.89	900.05	900.31	899.54	899.54

XXVI.—TABLE showing the PERCENTAGE of PIECES of each TITLE of FINENESS of the WHOLE NUMBER ASSAYED at the annual assay and monthly at the Mint Bureau.

GOLD.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.	
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
900.5.....					5.00			
900.4.....	4.34							
900.3.....								
900.2.....	13.05	10.62			5.00	4.17		
900.1.....	21.74	19.15	4.17	1.96	5.00	8.33		
900 standard.....	39.14	27.66	8.33	11.76	5.00	29.17		20.00
899.9.....	13.05	23.41	8.33	37.26	35.00	33.33		
899.8.....	4.34	12.77	16.67	27.46	35.00	20.83		60.00
899.7.....	4.34	6.39	12.50	11.76	5.00	4.17		
899.6.....			20.83	9.80	5.00		15.39	
899.5.....			12.50					
899.4.....			8.33					
899.3.....			4.17				38.46	
899.2.....			4.17					
899.1.....							15.38	
899.....							15.38	
898.9.....							15.39	
898.8.....								20.00
Average fineness ..	900.03	899.97	899.66	899.83	899.9	899.92	899.2	899.64
Melted in mass	909.1		899.6		900.0			

SILVER.

Fineness.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		Carson.		New Orleans.	
	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.	Annual.	Monthly.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
902.....			8.34					
901.9.....								
901.8.....				2.17				
901.7.....								
901.6.....								
901.5.....	16.67							
901.4.....						3.33		
901.3.....								
901.2.....		2.22						
901.1.....						6.67		
901.....						3.33		
900.9.....		2.22						
900.8.....		1.11			8.34	3.33		
900.7.....		2.22		2.17		3.33		
900.6.....			8.33	2.17	16.67	6.67		
900.5.....		5.56		2.17		10.00		
900.4.....	33.33	3.38	16.67		16.67	6.67		2.17
900.3.....		7.78		10.87		13.33		
900.2.....	16.67	7.78		8.71	8.33		8.33	8.71
900.1.....		6.67		15.21		16.67		6.52
900 standard.....		12.22		6.53		3.33	8.33	6.52
899.9.....		10.00	8.33	4.35		6.67		4.35
899.8.....		8.89		15.21	8.33	6.67		6.52
899.7.....	8.33	4.45	16.67	8.71	25.00	3.33	33.34	10.87
899.6.....		10.00	8.33			3.33		4.35
899.5.....	16.67	2.22		4.35	8.33	3.33	8.33	13.04
899.4.....		1.11						2.17
899.3.....	8.33	3.34	16.67	6.52	8.33		33.34	4.35
899.2.....		3.34		4.35				4.35
899.1.....		2.22		2.17				6.52
899.....		1.11		4.35				4.35
898.9.....		1.11		2.17				10.87
898.8.....			8.33				8.33	2.17
898.7.....								
898.6.....								2.17
898.5.....								
898.4.....		1.11	8.33					
Average fineness ..	900.25	899.95	899.84	899.89	900.05	900.31	899.54	899.54
Melted in mass	900.2		900.2		901.2		900.0	

XXVII.—ASSAY COINS FROM JAPAN.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF JAPAN,
Washington, 14th, 9th month, fifteenth year Meiji.

SIR: Under instruction from my Government, I have the honor to herewith transmit to you ten sealed packets containing as marked on each of them, three gold five yen cuttings and one cutting from bar, and five silver yen cuttings and one dip, which were struck at the Imperial mint of Osaka during the financial year 1881-1882, and to request that you will have the goodness to have them assayed at the mint of the United States. I also inclose to you for the information of the officials of the mint a copy of the letter addressed to the Commissioner of the Imperial mint by the assayer of the same, on the result of an assay executed by him.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the friendly offices rendered by the Government of the United States on several occasions heretofore by responding to the request of my Government on the same subject, are very highly appreciated.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

TAKAHIRA KOGORO.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT,
July 5, 1882.

DEAR SIR: Three five yen and five silver yen coins, selected this morning by His Excellency, Mats Kata Masayoshi, Minister of Finance, from the pyx pieces representing the coinage of the mint for the financial year 1881-1882, have been individually assayed by me.

One hundred and fifty of the remaining five yen coins were melted together and cast into a bar. A cutting was taken from the bar and assayed.

Two hundred of silver yen coins were melted together, a "dip" was taken from the molten metal, granulated and assayed.

The results are as follows:

Gold five-yen coin, September 22, 1881	900.3
Gold five-yen coin, February 23, 1882	900.0
Gold five-yen coin, May 30, 1882	900.0
Gold five-yen cutting from bar	900.1
Silver yen coin, September 28, 1881	900.2
Silver yen coin, November 29, 1881	900.5
Silver yen coin, January 19, 1882	901.3
Silver yen coin, March 18, 1882	900.0
Silver yen coin, June 15, 1882	900.1
Silver yen dip granulated	900.6

Each coin, dip, and cutting was divided into four parts, one part was assayed by me as above, and the other three parts were separately sealed up in your presence and delivered to you. In every case the coins are within the legal remedy as to fineness.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GOWLAND, F. C. S.,
Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1882.

SIR: The following is the result of assays of the samples of gold and silver coin from the Japanese Mint handed me by you for assay. I also give the assays of the mint of Japan, viz:

	Japan.	United States.
Gold five-yen coin, September 22, 1881	900.3	900.3
Gold five-yen coin, February 23, 1882.....	900.0	900.1
Gold five-yen coin, May 30, 1882.....	900.0	900.0
Gold five-yen cutting from bar.....	900.1	900.1
Silver yen coin, September 28, 1881.....	900.2	900.4
Silver yen coin, November 29, 1881.....	900.5	901.1
Silver yen coin, January 19, 1882.....	901.3	900.9
Silver yen coin, March 18, 1882.....	900.0	901.1
Silver yen coin, June 15, 1882.....	900.1	900.7
Silver yen dip, granulated	900.6	900.6

Very respectfully,

W. P. LAWVER, *Assayer.*

Hon. HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director of the Mint.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF JAPAN,
Washington, 10th of 9th Month, Sixteenth year, Meiji.

SIR: In compliance with the request of His Imperial Majesty's minister of finance, I have the honor to transmit herewith several specimens of the gold and silver coinage of the Japanese mint for the financial year 1882-1883, and beg that you will request the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to add to the obligations under which he has already placed my Government by his courteous compliance with similar applications in the past by directing that the same be assayed at the United States Mint.

According to the letter of the assayer of the imperial mint, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose, the accompanying packet contains one five-yen gold piece of the pyx of 1882, two of the pyx of 1883, and one cutting from a gold bar; also two one-yen silver pieces of the pyx of 1882, three of the pyx of 1883, and one specimen of silver-yen granulation.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

TERASHIMA MUNENORI.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

THE IMPERIAL MINT ASSAY DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1883.

DEAR SIR: Three five yen and five silver yen coins selected this day by H. E. Matsukata, Masayoshi, minister of finance, from the pyx pieces representing the coinage of the mint for the financial year 1882-1883, have been individually assayed by me.

Eighty-six of the remaining five-yen coins were melted together and cast into a bar, and a cutting was taken from this bar and assayed. Two hundred of the silver yen coins were melted together, a dip was taken from the molten metal and granulated and the granules assayed.

The result was as follows:

Gold five-yen coin, September 13, 1882	900.0
Gold five-yen coin, March 27, 1883	900.1
Gold five-yen coin, May 18, 1883	900.1
Gold five-yen cutting from bar	900.1
Silver yen coin, September 25, 1882.....	901.1
Silver yen coin, November 25, 1882.....	900.3

Silver yen coin, January 27, 1883	900.3
Silver yen coin, March 27, 1883	900.3
Silver yen coin, May 22, 1883	900.5
Silver yen dip granulated	900.3

Each coin, dip, and cutting was divided into four parts; one part was assayed by me as above, the other three parts were separately sealed up in your presence and delivered to you.

In every case the fineness of the coins is within the limits of the deviation permitted by law.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GOWLAND, F. C. S.,
Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE MINT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1883.

SIR: The following is the result of assays of the pyx coins sent from the Imperial Mint of Japan, handed me by you for assay. I also give the assay of the Imperial Mint of Japan:

GOLD.

	Japanese Mint assay.	United States Mint assay.
Five-yen coin, September 13, 1882	900.	900.1
Five-yen coin, March 27, 1883	900.1	900.1
Five-yen coin, May 18, 1883	900.1	900.1
Five-yen coin, cutting from bar	900.1	900.2

SILVER.

Yen coin, September 25, 1882	901.1	900.9
Yen coin, November 25, 1882	900.3	900.6
Yen coin, January 27, 1883	900.3	900.6
Yen coin, March 27, 1883	900.3	900.2
Yen coin, May 22, 1883	900.5	900.3
Yen coin, dip granulated	900.3	900.2

Very respectfully,

W. P. LAWVER,
Assayer, Mint Bureau.

Hon. HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director of the Mint.

XXVIII.—CIRCULAR, ESTIMATING AND PROCLAIMING, IN UNITED STATES MONEY OF ACCOUNT, THE VALUES OF THE STANDARD COINS IN CIRCULATION OF THE VARIOUS NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

1883.
DEPARTMENT No. 1. }
Secretary's Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1883.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of section 3564 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have estimated the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world, and submit the same in the accompanying table.

Very respectfully,

HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director.

Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ESTIMATE of VALUES of FOREIGN COINS.

Country.	Monetary unit.	Standard.	Value in United States money.	Standard coin.
Argentine Republic	Peso	Gold and silver ..	\$0 96.5	$\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 peso, $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine, and Argentine.
Austria	Florin	Silver	40.1	
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver ..	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Silver	81.2	Boliviano.
Brazil	Milreis of 1,000 reis ..	Gold	54.6	
British Possessions in North America.	Dollar	do	1 00	
Chili	Peso	Gold and silver ..	91.2	Condor, doubloon, and escudo.
Cuba	do	do	93.2	$\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 doubloon.
Denmark	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Peso	Silver	81.2	Peso.
Egypt	Piaster	Gold	04.9	5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 piasters.
France	Franc	Gold and silver ..	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Great Britain	Pound sterling	Gold	4 86.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign and sovereign.
Greece	Drachma	Gold and silver ..	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
German Empire	Mark	Gold	23.8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
Haiti	Gourde	Gold and silver ..	96.5	1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes.
India	Rupee of 16 annas ..	Silver	38.6	
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver ..	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan	Yen	Silver	87.6	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen; gold and silver yen.
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1 00.0	
Mexico	do	Silver	88.2	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25, and 50 centavo.
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and silver ..	40.2	
Norway	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	Silver	81.2	Sol.
Portugal	Milreis of 1,000 reis ..	Gold	1 08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Rouble of 100 copecks ..	Silver	65	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes ..	Gold and silver ..	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and silver ..	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piasters ..	Silver	73.3	
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	04.4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
United States of Colombia	Peso	Silver	81.2	Peso.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Gold and silver ..	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 Bolivar.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1883.

The foregoing estimation, made by the Director of the Mint, of the value of the foreign coins above mentioned, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins expressed in the money of account of the United States, and to be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise, made out in any of said currencies, imported on or after January 1, 1883.

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

XXIX.—AVERAGE and COMPARATIVE PRICES of the PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC COMMODITIES EXPORTED from the UNITED STATES from declared values at time of export.

Commodities.	Average price during month of June—		Average price during year ended June 30—		Percentage of the prices of year 1883 to prices of the years—	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1870.	1882.
Acids pound..	\$0 02.5	\$0 03.6	\$0 02.7	\$0 02.7	50.9	100.0
Hogs piece..	13 17.3	15 15.0	14 01.3	16 89.6	107.3	120.5
Horned cattle de..	45 16.9	83 63.7	72 14.9	79 86.5	499.7	110.6
Horses dc..	360 17.0	182 29.0	209 15.6	169 93.0	203.0	81.2
Mules do..	70 25.0	95 26.3	121 62.9	114 83.5	81.4	94.4
Sheep do..	4 32.6	2 71.4	4 32.2	3 42.4	142.3	79.2
Ashes, pot and pearl pound..	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.8	80.5	95.0
Beer:						
In bottles dozen..	1 84.4	1 90.6	1 86.1	1 85.4	88.6	99.0
In casks gallon..	44.7	31.7	39.3	37.5	105.0	95.4
Bones and bone-dust cwt..	1 94.5	1 94.3	1 90.5	2 04.5	124.3	107.3
Bone-black, lamp-black pound..	1.6	8.0	3.2	*4.9	*104.2	153.1
Barley bushel..	82.9	61.6	73.6	69.0	125.6	93.7
Bread and biscuit pound..	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	85.9	98.0
Indian corn bushel..	81.4	63.4	66.8	68.3	73.9	102.2
Indian-corn meal barrel..	3 98.7	3 32.4	3 44.0	3 67.0	73.4	106.6
Oats bushel..	67.4	61.7	47.6	50.6	80.4	106.3
Rye do..	87.3	74.2	97.1	76.4	67.5	78.6
Rye flour barrel..	4 44.2	3 88.8	5 77.8	4 15.6	75.3	71.9
Wheat bushel..	1 24.4	1 15.3	1 18.5	1 12.6	87.3	95.0
Wheat flour barrel..	6 18.9	5 77.0	6 14.8	5 95.5	97.4	96.8
Bricks M..	10 12.1	7 99.0	9 42.3	8 85.4	79.6	93.9
Candles pound..	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.4	75.6	100.8
Coal:						
Anthracite ton..	4 46.2	4 60.9	4 67.7	4 74.7	71.5	101.4
Bituminous do..	3 20.4	2 87.4	3 50.8	3 44.0	73.0	98.0
Copper, pigs and bars pennd..	17.8	14.9	16.9	15.7	90.2	92.8
Cordage, rope, twine do..	12.4	11.7	11.3	10.9	53.1	96.4
Cotton:						
Sea-island pennd..	30.4	24.1	28.8	29.2	54.3	101.3
Other de..	12.0	10.7	11.4	10.7	45.5	93.8
Colored yard..	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.7	45.2	97.4
Uncolored do..	8.1	7.7	8.1	8.3	51.2	102.4
Apples, dried pound..	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.7	81.9	97.4
Ginseng do..	1 94.8	1 98.1	1 83.9	2 04.9	213.6	111.4
Ghee do..	17.8	16.7	16.8	18.1	72.1	107.7
Hay ton..	18 92.6	21 95.5	17 99.1	19 65.6	112.8	109.2
Hemp, cables cwt..	13 97.3	11 78.2	13 31.9	13 26.6	86.9	99.6
Hops pound..	27.0	48.0	24.8	*71.8	*469.2	289.5
Ice ten..	2 71.5	2 54.9	2 76.0	2 59.9	63.8	94.1
India-rubber boots, &c. pair..	2 00.6	1 02.7	1 38.8	1 38.2	42.5	99.5
Iron:						
Pig pound..	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	93.7	115.3
Bar do..	3.3	3.1	4.0	3.4	68.0	85.0
Boiler-plate de..	2.2	2.6	3.7	3.6	78.2	97.2
Railroad bars do..	1.9	5.0	2.5	3.2	88.8	128.0
Sheet, band, &c do..	3.8	6.3	4.2	4.9	90.7	116.6
Car-wheels piece..	10 70.2	10 57.8	9 59.4	10 66.2	53.5	111.1
Nails and spikes pound..	5.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	61.4	106.0
Steel ingots do..	9.2	8.3	9.3	9.2	77.3	98.9
Leather, sole and upper do..	21.7	20.7	20.9	21.1	74.2	100.9
Boots and shoes pair..	1 19.2	1 29.3	1 25.6	1 21.9	80.2	97.0
Lime and cement barrel..	1 36.5	1 83.1	1 49.4	1 60.8	81.5	107.6
Resin and turpentine de..	2 74.8	2 35.6	2 80.3	2 27.7	74.7	81.2
Tar and pitch do..	2 61.7	2 24.4	2 55.9	2 41.7	79.8	94.4
Oil-cake pound..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	61.9	92.7
Mineral oil, crude gallon..	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.4	359.2	98.6
Naphthas, benzine, &c do..	8.0	8.3	8.9	7.6	73.0	85.3
Illuminating oil do..	8.5	8.9	9.1	8.7	28.5	95.6
Lubricating oil do..	21.7	21.8	22.9	22.8	.....	99.5
Lard oil do..	94.4	92.4	85.7	93.1	67.7	108.6
Neat's-foot oil do..	47.2	99.4	85.0	89.2	68.8	104.9
Sperm oil do..	1 11.8	1 09.2	1 02.0	1 05.5	66.3	103.4
Whale oil do..	44.5	40.4	38.8	50.8	69.2	130.9
Cotton-seed oil do..	53.7	48.9	46.2	52.0	.....	112.5
Linseed oil do..	72.3	64.1	68.4	63.8	60.3	93.2
Gunpowder pound..	16.3	16.2	17.8	15.3	97.4	85.9
Bacon do..	11.0	11.4	9.8	10.9	69.4	111.2
Hams do..	13.1	12.1	14.0	12.7	80.8	90.7
Fresh beef do..	11.0	10.3	9.7	10.2	141.6	105.1
Salted beef do..	9.1	8.1	8.5	8.9	202.2	104.7
Butter do..	18.8	17.6	19.3	18.5	63.1	95.8
Cheese do..	10.8	11.1	10.9	11.2	73.2	102.7
Eggs dozen..	17.3	19.2	19.2	20.8	52.6	108.3

XXIX.—AVERAGE and COMPARATIVE PRICES of the PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC COMMODITIES, &c.—Continued.

Commodities.	Average price during month of June—		Average price during year ended June 30—		Percentage of the prices of year 1883 to prices of the years—	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1870.	1882.
Fish:						
Dried.....cwt..	\$4 07.8	\$5 29.5	\$3 60.6	\$5 57.1	*107.4	154.4
Pickled.....barrel..	6 78.2	7 50.5	6 39.5	7 66.9	93.6	119.9
Lard.....pound..	11.8	11.2	11.5	11.8	71.5	102.6
Mutton, fresh.....do..	12.1	7.9	9.5	8.7	.....	91.5
Pork.....do..	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.9	72.7	111.2
Onions.....bushel..	1 62.8	1 06.3	1 14.7	94.5	56.4	82.3
Potatoes.....do..	1 29.1	72.0	1 08.2	97.5	141.3	90.1
Quicksilver.....pound..	38.7	36.0	38.6	36.9	90.8	95.5
Rags.....do..	2.5	1.9	1.2	*1.8	*20.2	150.0
Rice.....do..	7.1	5.7	7.0	6.3	106.7	90.0
Salt.....bushel..	44.5	33.5	43.4	31.9	79.5	73.5
Cotton-seed.....pound..	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	.....	100.0
Soap.....do..	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	63.7	102.0
Spermaceti.....do..	18.1	17.0	18.3	16.7	50.7	91.2
Spirits:						
Grain.....gallon..	20.0	43.2	20.6	*41.2	*20.3	200.0
Molasses.....do..	23.5	45.3	34.0	43.2	57.7	127.0
Spirits of turpentine.....do..	43.4	36.2	46.6	44.2	105.7	94.8
Starch.....pound..	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	56.0	97.8
Sugar:						
Brown.....pound..	8.6	6.3	8.0	8.6	76.7	107.5
Refined.....do..	9.6	9.1	9.7	9.1	72.8	93.8
Molasses.....gallon..	24.7	17.6	24.8	22.3	74.3	89.9
Tallow.....pound..	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.3	82.1	105.0
Tobacco, leaf.....do..	8.9	8.0	8.5	8.2	72.5	96.4
Varnish.....gallon..	1 92.7	1 71.2	1 84.3	1.94.1	122.3	105.3
Wax, bees.....pound..	33.5	27.8	26.0	29.6	74.7	113.8
Boards, planks.....M feet..	16 08.3	16 55.9	16 90.2	16 78.8	80.9	99.3
Timber, sawed.....cubic feet..	14.7	15.9	14.4	15.3	89.4	106.2
Wool, raw.....pound..	30.0	.....	32.1	34.2	95.2	106.5
Zinc, plates and bars.....do..	8.4	6.9	8.3	8.3	86.4	100.0
Average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.6	104.4
Deducting per cents marked *.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.9	99.8

XXX.—PRICES of PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES in the NEW YORK MARKET for the CALENDAR YEAR 1882 compared with the AVERAGE PRICES for fifty-six years preceding 1881, and with AVERAGE PRICES for 1881.

Articles.	Average prices in New York.			Percentage of prices of 1882 to average prices.	
	For fifty-six years ending 1880.	For the year 1881.	For the year 1882.	Of fifty-six years.	Of 1881.
Fleur:					
Superfine.....barrel..	\$5 44.8	\$4 43.9	\$3 95.8	72.6	89.1
Western.....do..	5 72.5	5 02.0	4 77.4	83.3	95.1
Rye flour.....do..	3 99.9	3 52.4	3 24.7	81.1	92.1
Corn meal.....do..	3 40.0	3 07.4	3 91.8	115.2	127.4
Wheat:					
Northern.....bushel..	1 34.9	1 30.7	1 27.7	94.6	97.7
Western.....do..	1 28.2	1 27.1	1 28.5	100.2	101.1
Rye.....do..	79.4	1 02.4	83.3	104.9	81.3
Oats.....do..	43.7	48.4	57.5	131.5	118.8
Corn.....do..	70.0	62.5	79.6	113.7	127.3
Barley.....do..	92.9	07.5	95.3	102.5	97.7

XXX.—PRICES of PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Average prices in New York.			Percentage of prices of 1882 to average prices.	
	For fifty-six years ending 1880.	For the year 1881.	For the year 1882.	Of fifty-six years.	Of 1881.
Candles:					
Sperm.....pound..	\$0 32.6	\$0 20.3	\$0 18.5	56.7	91.1
Paraffine.....do..			17.8		
Coal:					
Anthracite.....ton..	6 35.6	4 21.6	4 33.5	68.2	102.8
Liverpool.....chaldron..	8 98.0	11 00.0	11 00.0	122.5	100.0
Coffee:					
Rio.....pound..	12.2	11.6	9.8	80.2	84.4
Java.....do..	15.3	17.3	16.0	106.6	92.4
Copper:					
Pig.....pound..	19.0	18.3	18.5	97.3	191.0
Bolts.....do..	29.2	27.0	30.0	102.7	111.1
Sheathing.....do..	25.9	25.0	28.0	108.1	112.0
Cotton, upland.....do..	14.6	11.5	11.8	80.8	102.6
Fish:					
Cod.....cwt..	3 71.5	5 44.9	6 57.4	176.9	120.6
Mackerel.....barrel..	12 26.6	18 99.0	18 79.0	153.1	98.9
Frnit:					
Almonds.....pound..	15.0	16.7	16.5	110.0	98.8
Raisins.....box..	2 32.7	2 75.0	1 80.0	77.3	65.4
Figs.....pound..	8.7	16.2	12.4	142.5	76.5
Prunes.....do..	12.8	6.0	6.6	51.5	110.0
Furs, beaver.....do..	3 24.8	3 16.8	3 25.0	100.0	102.5
Gunpowder:					
Rifle.....25 pounds..	4 37.4	6 21.9	6 25.0	142.8	100.5
Blasting.....do..	3 16.6	3 81.0	3 90.0	123.1	102.3
Hemp:					
Dressed.....ton..	205 48.8	220 00.0	196 00.0	95.3	89.0
Undressed.....do..	138 19.2	140 00.0	125 00.0	90.4	89.2
Russia.....do..	212 92.2	184 62.0	175 00.0	82.1	94.7
Hides:					
South American.....pound..	17.2	24.0	24.8	144.2	103.3
Mexican.....do..	15.4	19.1	19.7	127.9	103.1
Hops.....do..	17.9	20.1	45.8		
Indigo.....do..	88.1	75.0	77.0	87.4	102.6
Iron:					
Scotch.....ton..	34 61.3	24 44.5	26 75.3	77.3	109.4
Sheet.....pound..	6.9	4.1	4.1	59.4	100.0
Russia.....do..	12.6	14.0	12.2	96.8	87.1
Lead, pig.....cwt..	5 32.3	4 85.8	4 96.0	93.1	102.1
Leather.....pound..	20.3	23.4	23.7	116.7	101.2
Molasses:					
New Orleans.....gallon..	40.3	47.6	58.7	145.6	123.3
Sugar-house.....gallon..	30.1	21.9	23.8	79.0	108.6
West Indies.....do..	26.2	43.6	49.8	190.0	114.2
Nails:					
Cut.....pound..	4.3	3.7	4.1	95.3	110.8
Wrought.....do..	9.2	4.9	5.3	57.5	108.1
Naval stores:					
Turpentine.....gallon..	49.0	47.0	51.5	105.1	109.5
Rosin.....barrel..	2 98.3	2 06.7	2 11.5	70.9	102.3
Oil:					
Whale.....gallon..	42.0	51.5	55.7	132.6	108.1
Sperm.....do..	1 17.6	90.5	1 08.3	92.0	119.6
Olive.....do..	1 05.9	97.9	96.0	90.6	92.5
Linseed.....do..	79.3	58.8	63.0	79.4	107.1
Paint:					
Red lead.....cwt..	7 36.3	6 29.0	6 30.0	85.5	100.1
White lead.....do..	9 54.9	7 21.0	7 00.0	73.3	97.0
Petroleum:					
Crudo.....gallon..	12.0	7.1	7.0	58.3	98.6
Refined.....do..	22.1	8.3	7.3	33.0	87.9
Pork:					
Mess.....barrel..	14 87.0	17 29.9	17 04.0	114.5	98.5
Prime.....do..	11 41.0	15 78.3	18 92.0	165.8	119.8
Beef:					
Mess.....barrel..	9 66.4	11 82.2	13 60.8	140.8	115.1
Prime.....do..	6 37.0	14 26.9	18 97.2	297.8	132.9
Hams.....pound..	9.5	11.6	14.0	147.3	120.6

XXX.—PRICES of PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Average prices in New York.			Percentage of prices of 1882 to average prices.	
	For fifty-six years ending 1880.	For the year 1881.	For the year 1882.	Of fifty-six years.	Of 1881.
Shoulders.....pound..	\$0 07.3	\$0 07.5	\$0 09.2	126.0	122.6
Lard.....do.....	9.1	12.0	11.9	130.7	99.1
Butter.....do.....	17.5	23.2	22.4	128.0	96.5
Cheese.....do.....	8.2	11.4	11.9	145.1	104.3
Rice.....cwt.....	4 60.7	6 20.0	5 90.0	128.0	95.1
Salt:					
Liverpool.....sack..	1 45.7	75.0	75.0	51.4	100.0
Turk's Island.....bushel..	33.6	22.0	22.2	66.0	100.9
Seeds:					
Clover.....pound..	9.2	8.7	8.9	96.7	102.3
Timothy.....bushel..	2 85.1	2 87.5	2 52.7	88.6	87.8
Soap:					
Brown.....pound..	5.5				
Castile.....do.....	10.9	14.0	13.9	127.5	99.3
Spices:					
Pepper.....pound..	10.1	15.9	16.2	160.4	101.8
Nutmeg.....do.....	1 05.2	84.0	80.0	76.4	95.2
Sugar:					
New Orleans.....pound..	6.4	6.7		104.6	
Cuba.....do.....	7.4	7.7	7.3	98.6	94.8
Loaf.....do.....	11.7	10.0	9.9	84.6	99.0
Tallow, American.....do.....	8.3	7.0	8.3	100.0	118.5
Tea:					
Young Hyson.....pound..	56.7	26.6	23.9	42.1	89.8
Oolong.....do.....	53.6	26.0	23.0	42.9	88.4
Souchong.....do.....	43.0	27.5	22.2	51.6	80.7
Imperial.....do.....	70.0	32.0	30.0	42.8	93.7
Tobacco:					
Kentucky.....pound..	7.9	8.2	9.3	117.7	113.4
Manufactured.....do.....	17.1	19.5	17.6	102.9	90.2
Havana.....do.....	75.3	91.9	89.5	118.8	97.3
Wool:					
Common.....pound..	29.5	45.4	45.5	154.2	100.2
Merino.....do.....	44.5	29.0	30.6	68.7	105.5
Pulled.....do.....	35.0	36.4	38.6	110.3	106.0
Average.....				103.3	101.6

XXXI.—COMPARATIVE PRICES for the years 1881 and 1882 of the PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, of which QUANTITIES and VALUES are given in the accounts relating to TRADE and NAVIGATION as officially published for those years, and the mean per cent of prices in 1882 compared with 1881.

IMPORTS.

Principal articles.	Year ended December 31, 1881.		Year ended December 31, 1882.		Per cent.
	Quantity, thousands.	Price per unit £.	Quantity, thousands.	Price per unit £.	
Alkali.....cwt.	59.6	1.27	67.0	1.31	103.3
Oxen.....number.	251.6	21.75	264.3	21.24	97.6
Cows.....do.	31.0	19.49	45.0	19.50	100.0
Calves.....do.	36.6	4.65	34.3	4.69	100.8
Sheep.....do.	935.2	2.34	1,124.3	2.27	97.0
Swine.....do.	24.2	3.37	15.6	3.67	108.9
Bacon.....cwt.	3,858.8	2.29	2,348.0	2.64	115.2
Bark.....do.	323.5	0.40	271.5	0.46	115.0
Bark, Peruvian.....do.	125.2	14.47	138.7	12.83	88.6
Beef:					
Salted.....cwt.	248.6	1.93	227.7	2.15	114.7
Fresh.....do.	812.7	2.66	460.6	2.78	104.5
Bones, for manure.....tons.	65.0	5.86	54.4	6.48	110.5
Brimstone.....cwt.	811.2	0.29	945.5	0.30	103.4
Bristles.....pounds.	2,319.5	0.15	2,563.0	0.16	106.6
Butter and butterine.....cwt.	2,046.4	5.30	2,167.4	5.23	98.6
Caoutchouc.....do.	169.4	13.05	179.9	15.22	116.6
Cheese.....do.	183.4	2.85	1,692.4	2.80	98.2
Chicory.....do.	143.6	9.66	128.0	11.86	122.7
Clocks.....number.	863.0	0.55	950.6	0.55	100.0
Cochineal.....cwt.	33.1	10.68	24.9	9.82	91.9
Copper:					
Ore.....tons.	102.6	7.80	103.2	10.02	128.4
Regulus.....do.	44.2	36.37	49.2	32.70	89.9
Unwrought.....do.	32.1	64.22	35.5	67.97	105.8
Corn.....cwt.	57,042.6	0.55	64,171.6	0.53	94.5
Barley.....do.	9,811.0	0.41	15,519.8	0.35	85.3
Oats.....do.	10,336.7	0.36	13,646.1	0.33	91.6
Pease.....do.	1,972.7	0.40	2,100.1	0.39	97.5
Beans.....do.	2,070.1	0.39	2,074.2	0.38	97.4
Indian corn or maize.....do.	33,429.7	0.31	18,255.2	0.35	112.9
Wheat meal and flour.....do.	11,360.4	0.81	13,028.7	0.81	100.0
Indian corn meal.....do.	25.1	0.95	16.4	1.33	140.0
Cotton, raw.....do.	14,952.7	2.91	15,794.5	2.29	78.6
Cutch and gambier.....tons.	32.9	21.42	30.1	23.04	107.5
Eggs.....G. H.	6,306.6	0.36	6,757.2	0.35	97.2
Fish.....cwt.	986.5	1.85	862.5	1.92	103.7
Flax.....do.	1,781.7	1.90	1,966.9	1.83	97.3
Glass:					
Window.....cwt.	659.1	0.77	790.2	0.78	101.2
Plate.....do.	78.5	2.25	74.3	2.04	90.6
Unenumerated.....cwt.	516.5	1.85	475.5	1.90	102.7
Guano.....tons.	50.0	9.76	45.0	8.65	88.6
Gum-arabic.....cwt.	99.8	2.50	115.9	2.17	86.8
Lac seed, shell and stick.....do.	104.0	5.76	113.3	4.53	78.6
Gutta-percha.....do.	68.4	7.34	72.6	7.39	100.6
Hams.....do.	747.0	2.45	548.5	2.77	113.0
Hats or bonnets of straw.....pounds.	268.4	0.12	355.3	0.13	108.3
Hemp.....cwt.	1,475.4	1.47	1,354.4	1.60	108.8
Hides:					
Raw.....cwt.	554.1	3.57	576.4	3.63	101.6
Wet.....do.	457.2	2.67	613.5	2.66	99.0
Hops.....do.	146.7	4.70	315.3	9.05	196.8
Indigo.....do.	81.2	28.88	95.4	28.37	98.2
Iron and steel:					
Iron ore.....tons.	2,449.2	0.96	3,282.4	0.93	96.8
Bar.....do.	111.7	10.22	139.6	10.03	98.1
Unenumerated.....cwt.	3,512.9	0.73	3,460.5	0.71	97.2
Steel, unwrought.....tons.	6.6	11.47	5.8	11.12	96.9
Jute.....do.	4,949.3	0.80	5,964.3	0.72	90.0
Lard.....cwt.	855.7	2.44	665.8	2.81	111.0
Lead, pig and sheet.....ton.	93.4	14.82	87.7	14.42	96.7
Leather.....pounds.	66,125.2	0.07	74,953.6	0.07	100.0
Leather, boots and shoes.....dozou pairs.	85.7	4.53	109.2	3.97	83.2
Leather, gloves.....do.	1,254.0	1.20	1,615.3	1.18	98.3
Madder and garancino.....cwt.	19.5	1.40	23.1	1.42	97.2
Meat:					
Salt or fresh.....cwt.	177.9	2.85	13.0	3.07	107.7
Preserved.....do.	575.9	2.84	559.8	3.02	106.3

XXXI.—COMPARATIVE PRICES for the years 1881 and 1882, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Principal articles.	Year ended Decem- ber 31, 1881.		Year ended Decem- ber 31, 1882.		Per cent.	
	Quanti- ty, thous- ands.	Price per unit £.	Quanti- ty, thous- ands.	Price per unit £.		
Nitre (nitrate of soda)	do	1,080.5	0.73	1,915.1	0.66	90.4
Oil:						
Train	tuns.	17.9	32.10	15.9	33.08	103.0
Palm	cwt.	819.7	1.45	801.5	1.52	104.8
Cocoanut	do	248.4	1.48	136.0	1.57	106.0
Olive	tuns.	29.8	40.53	23.1	40.43	99.7
Seed	do	17.1	31.33	14.6	32.70	104.3
Turpentine	cwt.	285.4	1.74	357.8	1.78	102.2
Oil-seed cakes	tons.	220.7	7.93	190.2	7.67	96.7
Oranges and lemons	bushels	3,813.0	0.38	4,245.2	0.39	102.6
Paper:						
For printing or writing	cwt.	190.6	1.80	190.0	1.76	97.7
Other (except hangings)	do	531.9	1.50	911.4	0.95	63.2
Petroleum	gallons.	59,211.9	0.03	59,135.3	0.02	66.6
Pork:						
Salted (not hams)	cwt.	349.7	1.73	266.2	1.97	113.8
Fresh	do	30.2	2.34	23.4	2.44	104.2
Potatoes	do	4,034.5	0.27	2,997.5	0.33	122.2
Pyrites of iron, copper, and sulphur	tons.	542.0	2.21	626.9	2.26	102.2
Quicksilver	pounds.	4,219.5	0.07	3,444.0	0.08	114.2
Rags for paper:						
Linen and cotton	tons.	26.7	14.80	20.9	14.35	96.9
Esparto, or other vegetable fiber	do	192.3	6.63	181.0	7.07	106.6
Rice	cwt.	8,479.3	0.43	8,249.7	0.39	90.6
Rosin	do	1,124.9	0.30	1,227.5	0.32	106.6
Saltpeter	do	267.5	1.10	322.2	1.09	99.0
Seeds:						
Clover and grass	cwt.	279.9	2.21	354.8	2.13	96.3
Cotton	tons.	232.1	7.67	210.2	7.44	97.0
Flax and linseed	quarters.	1,829.8	2.40	2,437.9	2.15	91.2
Rape	do	373.0	2.05	547.6	1.88	91.7
Silk:						
Raw	pounds.	2,907.5	0.84	3,375.3	0.82	97.6
Knubs or husks, waste	cwt.	54.0	14.00	44.3	13.26	94.7
Thrown	pounds.	131.8	1.07	294.2	1.19	111.2
Spices:						
Cinnamon	pounds.	1,736.4	0.07	1,835.0	0.05	71.4
Ginger	cwt.	27.3	2.06	25.4	2.52	122.2
Pepper	pounds.	20,792.9	0.02	24,867.8	0.02	100.0
Sugar:						
Refined	cwt.	2,783.5	1.44	2,769.0	1.43	99.3
Unrefined	do	18,667.4	1.08	19,805.5	1.05	97.2
Molasses	do	285.7	0.46	209.6	0.43	93.2
Tallow and stearine	do	1,192.6	1.76	1,118.8	2.01	114.2
Tar	barrels.	152.3	0.79	160.0	0.70	88.6
Teeth, elephants', &c.	cwt.	12.3	44.00	9.2	49.11	111.6
Tin, in blocks, ingots	do	406.9	4.61	487.6	5.22	113.2
Valonia	tons.	26.8	14.88	35.5	14.75	99.1
Wine:						
Red	gallons	9,563.7	0.25	9,052.5	0.24	96.0
White	do	6,778.1	0.47	6,690.9	0.46	97.8
Wood and timber	loads.	1,866.2	2.56	2,018.4	2.61	101.9
Sawn or split	do	3,668.8	2.47	4,176.7	2.60	105.2
Staves	do	118.6	4.94	125.6	5.06	102.4
Mahogany	tons.	42.2	9.22	36.0	9.74	105.6
Wool:						
Sheep and lambs'	pounds.	447,044.8	0.05	483,954.3	0.05	100.0
Alpaca, vicuna, and llama	do	2,619.8	0.06	4,051.7	0.06	100.0
Goats' wool or hair	do	10,067.5	0.07	16,859.7	0.08	114.2
Woolen rags to be used as wool	do	78,265.6	0.009	84,981.1	0.009	100.0
Woolen yarn, silk mixture	do	10,068.1	0.12	12,728.8	0.12	100.0
Yeast, dried	cwt.	206.8	2.62	217.7	2.67	101.9
Zinc:						
Crude, in cakes	tons.	46.1	16.63	42.0	16.92	101.7
Manufactures of, unenumerated	cwt.	386.0	1.07	363.3	1.09	101.8
Average						101.6

XXXII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Countries.	1880.				1881.				1882.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.	Kilos.	Dollars.
United States.....	54,168	36,000,000	942,987	39,200,000	52,212	34,700,000	1,034,649	43,000,000	48,902	32,500,000	1,126,083	46,800,000
Russia.....	*42,960	28,551,028	*11,391	473,519	*42,960	28,551,028	*11,391	473,519	*42,960	28,551,028	*11,391	473,519
Australia.....	43,282	28,765,000	5,465	227,125	446,178	30,680,000	13,970	164,983	43,550	28,943,217	2,475	102,878
Mexico.....	51,488	989,160	5605,469	25,167,763	11,292	858,909	11665,918	27,675,540	1,409	936,223	703,508	29,237,798
Germany.....	11350	232,610	1186,011	7,730,617	6350	232,610	1186,011	7,771,304	376	249,890	214,982	8,934,652
Austro-Hungary.....	1,647	1,094,596	48,000	1,994,880	1,867	1,240,808	31,359	1,303,280	1,580	1,050,068	47,118	1,958,224
Sweden.....	5	3,323	1,312	54,527	1	665	1,176	48,875	d1	665	d1,176	48,875
Norway.....			4,436	184,360			4,812	199,987			d4,812	199,987
Italy.....	e109	72,375	e432	17,949	e109	72,375	e432	17,949	e109	72,375	e432	17,949
Spain.....			74,500	3,096,220			f74,500	3,096,220			f74,500	3,096,220
Turkey.....	7	4,918	1,719	71,441	7	4,918	1,719	71,441	10	6,646	2,164	89,916
Argentine Republic.....	g118	78,546	g10,109	420,225	g118	78,546	g10,109	420,225	g118	78,546	g10,109	420,225
Colombia.....	g6,019	4,000,000	g24,057	1,000,000	g6,019	4,000,000	g24,057	1,000,000	g6,019	4,000,000	g24,057	1,000,000
Bolivia.....	d109	72,345	d264,677	11,000,000	109	72,345	264,677	11,000,000	d109	72,345	264,677	11,000,000
Chili.....	d194	128,869	d122,275	5,081,747	194	128,869	122,275	5,081,747	d194	128,869	d122,275	5,081,747
Brazil.....	1,345	893,887			1,116	741,694			d1,116	741,694		
Japan.....	g702	466,548	g22,460	916,400	g702	466,548	g22,460	916,400	g702	466,548	g22,460	916,400
Africa.....	a3,000	1,993,800			a3,000	1,993,800			a3,000	1,993,800		
Venezuela.....	3,423	2,274,692			f3,423	2,274,692			f3,423	2,274,692		
Dominion of Canada.....	1,226	515,089	1,641	68,205	1,648	1,094,926	1,641	68,205	d1,648	1,094,926	d1,641	68,205
Total.....	160,152	106,436,786	2,326,941	96,704,978	161,305	107,202,733	2,461,721	102,303,675	155,226	103,161,532	2,633,860	109,446,525

* Estimated the same as for 1879, which was official from "L'Economiste Francais," July, 1881, p. 112.

† Official for Victoria and New South Wales, with estimated production of the other provinces.

‡ The mean of the official production for 1880 and 1882.

§ Estimated same as for 1879, which was furnished by the Mexican minister.

|| Coinage and export of bullion from official data.

¶ From official total production, 17 per cent. deducted for foreign ore.

a Estimated by Dr. A. Soetbeer.

b Same estimate as 1880.

c Official for Hungary, with former annual official production for Austria added.

d Estimated same as 1881.

e Estimated same as official statement for 1877.

f Estimated same as official statement for 1880.

g Estimated same as official statement for 1879.

XXXIII.—COINAGE of VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$62,308,279	\$27,409,706	\$96,850,890	\$27,939,203	\$65,887,685	\$27,972,035
Mexico.....	.....	.....	438,778	24,139,023	452,590	25,146,260
Bolivia.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070,983	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	324,024	.....	.....	780,000	.....	.....
Haiti.....	.....	.....	.....	4,852,523	.....	1,021,381
Great Britain.....	20,196,228	3,705,878	19,699,115	.....	18,701,959	.....
Australia.....	22,151,334	.....	.....	20,682,625	170,543	29,386,322
India.....	69,670	40,002,173	1,634,189	.....	3,167,085	6,407,157
Germany.....	6,602,153	.....	2,429,998	9,028,671	2,829,590	3,122,819
Austria-Hungary.....	2,468,029	8,373,563	418,231	1,299,554	722,206	228,853
France.....	.....	.....	.....	38,055	2,016,117	.....
Belgium.....	.....	150,639	3,253,988	1,598,346	.....	608,312
Italy.....	499,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,280
Netherlands.....	259,313	40,200	.....	.....	.....	19,703
Norway.....	.....	499	11,149,950	3,862,798	40,200	10,671,842
Sweden.....	752,992	223,094	.....	.....	1,996,310	.....
Spain.....	33,113,719	268,955	.....	.....	162,000	.....
Portugal.....	319,680	133,920	245,160	.....	803,645	3,294,988
Japan.....	460,365	2,070,955	490,585	4,514,043	.....	.....
Brazil.....	30,368	.....	21,659	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	4,747,800	.....	.....
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,960,056	.....
Chili.....	108,930	2,226,392	125,280	3,020,000	.....	.....
Total.....	149,725,081	84,611,974	136,757,823	108,473,624	99,909,986	107,997,952

Countries.	Population.		Date for which circulation is stated.	P per.	Specie.				Total paper currency and specie.	Per capita.	
	Year.	Latest census or estimate.			Gold.	Silver, full legal tender.	Silver, limited tender.	Total.		Paper.	Specie.
United States	1880	50,155,783	Oct. 1, 1883	\$884,002,074	\$606,197,000	\$159,479,000	\$80,920,000	\$846,596,000	\$1,730,598,074	\$17 63	\$16 88
Great Britain and Ireland	1881	35,246,562	July 28, 1883	203,634,617	587,683,000	.....	93,164,000	680,847,000	884,381,617	5 77	19 31
Dominion of Canada, including Manitoba and Newfoundland. }	1881	4,506,563	July 31, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British India	1881	252,541,210	Dec. 31, 1882	62,383,126	.....	.....	.....	13,826,000	64,907,469	11 33	3 07
Ceylon	1881	2,758,166	Dec. 31, 1882	1,563,300	.....	.....	.....	1,027,000,000	1,089,383,126	24	4 07
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1881	2,798,898	Dec. 31, 1882	26,010,722	665,000,000	.....	5,000,000	70,000,000	96,010,722	57	28
Cape of Good Hope	1880	780,757	June 30, 1882	65,937,000	.....	.....	.....	32,441,000	38,078,000	7 22	41 54
France	1881	37,321,186	Sept. 20, 1883	566,594,466	.....	.....	.....	1,470,900,000	2,037,494,466	15 16	39 41
Algiers	1877	2,867,626	Dec. 31, 1882	12,352,000	9,300,000	5,915,000	.....	15,215,000	27,567,000	4 30	5 30
Guadeloupe	1878	185,460	Dec. 31, 1882	965,750	.....	.....	.....	662,000	1,627,750	5 21	5 52
Belgium	1879	5,536,654	Sept. 6, 1883	**62,841,115	668,000,000	658,000,000	66,500,000	132,500,000	195,341,115	11 38	23 93
Switzerland	1880	2,840,102	Sept. 8, 1883	c18,283,440	.....	.....	.....	31,700,000	49,983,440	6 42	11 14
Italy	1881	28,452,639	Jan. 1, 1883	a294,793,100	160,000,000	10,000,000	4,700,000	220,000,000	514,793,100	10 36	7 73
Greece	1882	1,979,423	Jan. 1, 1883	a23,739,000	.....	.....	.....	5,404,000	29,143,000	12 00	2 73
Spain	1877	16,625,860	May 31, 1883	g68,875,574	.....	.....	.....	200,000,000	268,875,574	4 14	12 03
Cuba	1877	1,394,516	Dec. 31, 1882	44,862,543	.....	.....	.....	28,181,000	73,043,543	32 17	22 07
Luzon	1880	4,450,191	Dec. 31, 1882	1,200,000	762,000	2,236,000	.....	2,998,000	4,198,000	27	67
Portugal, including Azores and Madeira. }	1878	4,550,699	Jan. 1, 1879	5,023,360	.....	.....	.....	40,000,000	45,023,360	1 10	8 79
Germany	1880	45,234,061	Sept. 15, 1883	e207,564,732	.....	.....	.....	556,920,000	764,484,732	4 59	12 31
Austria Hungary	1880	35,839,428	Aug. 31, 1883	e299,412,324	.....	.....	.....	118,500,000	417,912,324	8 34	3 31
Sweden and Norway	1880	6,479,168	Dec. 31, 1881	33,602,936	.....	.....	.....	17,939,000	51,541,936	5 19	2 77
Danish Kingdom	1880	2,096,400	Dec. 31, 1881	20,158,767	.....	.....	.....	18,327,000	38,485,767	9 62	8 74

* New York Bankers Magazine, February, 1883.
† Adding to estimate of last year amount exported from England in 1881 and 1882.
‡ Silver coinage for last 12 years.
§ Estimate of former report adding coinage less recoinage, and estimated consumption in ornamentation.
|| Estimated.
** London Economist, September 15, 1883.
a Arbitrages et Parites, 1883, by Ottomar Haupt.
b London Economist, August 26, 1882.
c London Economist, September 22, 1883.
d Estimate of last year, adding gain from imports and deducting consumption in arts.
e Estimate of last year, less excess of exports in 1881 and 1882.
f Adding to estimate of last year gained by import and deducting consumption.
g London Economist, June 16, 1883.
h Estimate of the Silver Commission, p. 510, which agrees with that of Ottomar Haupt, deducting probable consumption in arts and manufactures.
i Estimate of Ottomar Haupt with excess of imports for two years, deducting the amount used in the arts and manufactures.
j Estimate of Dr. A. Soetbeer.
k Bank reserve, with \$8,000,000 gold and \$14,000,000 silver added as active circulation.

XXXIV.—CIRCULATION—Continued.

Countries.	Population.		Date for which circulation is stated.	Paper.	Specie.				Total paper currency and specie.	Per capita.	
	Year.	Latest census or estimate.			Gold.	Silver, full legal tender.	Silver, limited tender.	Total.		Paper.	Specie.
Netherlands.....	1880	4,061,580	Sept. 15, 1883	*\$76,871,505	\$18,000,000	\$56,489,000	.....	\$74,489,000	\$151,360,505	\$18 92	\$18 34
Russia.....	1880	98,323,000	Sept. 10, 1883	*509,945,935	\$110,769,000	.....	.....	119,769,000	629,714,935	5 18	1 21
Turkey.....	1880	24,987,000	Dec. 31, 1882	5,280,000	39,600,000	35,200,000	.....	74,800,000	80,080,000	21	3 00
Romania.....	1881	5,376,000	Dec. 31, 1881	15,822,383	163,000	11,387,000	.....	11,550,000	27,372,383	2 94	2 15
Mexico.....	1880	9,557,279	June 30, 1883	\$2,058,529	\$10,000,000	\$40,000,000	.....	50,000,000	52,058,529	21	5 23
Central America.....	1881	2,891,600	June 30, 1880	163,347	2,318,000	\$3,374,000	.....	2,692,000	2,855,347	06	93
Argentine Republic.....	1880	2,510,000	Dec. 31, 1882	37,101,756	\$16,000,000	.....	.....	9,000,000	46,101,756	14 60	3 54
Colombia.....	1881	3,000,000	Aug. 18, 1879	1,895,343	.....	\$13,000,000	\$4,000,000	4,500,000	6,395,343	63	1 50
Brazil.....	1880	11,108,291	Aug. 18, 1883	**102,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,000,000	9 18	.....
Peru.....	1876	3,050,000	Mar. 1, 1879	13,098,820	62,000	1,820,000	.....	1,882,000	14,980,820	4 59	62
Venezuela.....	1881	2,675,245	Sept. 1, 1881	250,900	\$4,000,000	.....	\$11,000,000	5,000,000	5,250,900	09	1 86
Chili.....	1876	2,420,500	Dec. 31, 1881	26,555,341	.....	\$16,000,000	.....	6,000,000	32,555,341	10 97	2 47
Bolivia.....	1876	2,325,000	Dec. 31, 1881	1,131,517	.....	5,400,000	.....	5,400,000	6,531,517	49	2 32
Uruguay.....	1880	438,245	Dec. 31, 1882	5,986,000	\$4,601,000	\$11,000,000	.....	5,601,000	11,587,000	13 66	2 28
Haiti.....	1877	572,000	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	4,000,000	780,000	.....	4,780,000	4,780,000	.....	8 36
Japan.....	1883	36,700,110	Dec. 31, 1881	140,278,112	93,134,000	46,334,000	.....	139,468,000	279,746,112	3 82	3 80
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	3,832,920,903	3,333,433,000	2,277,649,000	434,577,000	6,045,659,000	9,878,579,903	.....	.....

* London Economist, September 22, 1883.

† Estimate in report of last year, deducting loss by export for 1881 and 1882 and the consumption in arts and manufactures.

‡ Bank reserve only.

§ London Economist, September 15, 1883.

|| Estimated.

¶ Estimate of last year with \$2,000,000 gold and \$1,500,000 silver added for new coinage.

** London Economist, August 18, 1883.

†† Arbitrages et Parites, 1883, by Ottomur Haupt.

XXXV.—TABLE of GOVERNMENT and BANK ISSUE and METALLIC RESERVES.

Countries.	Date referred to.	Paper.			Bullion and coin in—			Aggregate.		
		Government issue.	Bank issue.	Total.	Treasury.			Banks.		
					Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States.....	Oct. 1, 1883	\$530, 659, 403	\$333, 342, 671	\$884, 002, 074	\$206, 130, 542	\$146, 445, 444	\$352, 575, 986	\$72, 232, 816	\$7, 208, 858	\$79, 441, 674
Great Britain and Ireland.	July 28, 1883		203, 534, 617	203, 534, 617						142, 500, 181
Dominion of Canada, including Manitoba and Newfoundland.	July 1, 1881 & Dec. 31, '82	14, 579, 775	*36, 501, 694	51, 081, 469						*6, 555, 761
British India.....	Dec. 31, 1882	62, 383, 126		62, 383, 126		70, 638, 000	70, 638, 000		7, 720, 000	78, 358, 000
Ceylon.....	Dec. 31, 1882		1, 563, 300	1, 563, 300					1, 273, 800	1, 273, 800
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Dec. 31, 1882		26, 010, 722	26, 010, 722				48, 737, 837		48, 737, 837
Cape of Good Hope.....	June 30, 1882		†5, 637, 000	5, 637, 000				†8, 092, 000		8, 092, 000
France.....	Sept. 20, 1883		*566, 594, 466	566, 594, 466				†183, 114, 808	†198, 675, 631	386, 790, 439
Algiers.....	Dec. 31, 1882		12, 352, 000	12, 352, 000	35, 798	124, 678	160, 476	3, 474, 000	1, 930, 000	5, 564, 476
Guadeloupe.....	Dec. 31, 1882		965, 750	965, 750	50, 608	134, 113	184, 721	323, 914	50, 300	564, 935
Belgium.....	Sept. 6, 1883		\$62, 841, 115	62, 841, 115						†18, 590, 000
Switzerland.....	Sept. 8, 1883		†18, 283, 440	18, 283, 440						†10, 920, 426
Italy.....	Jan. 1, 1883	†157, 674, 600	†137, 118, 500	294, 793, 100	†110, 000, 000	†30, 060, 000	140, 000, 000	†30, 000, 000	†20, 000, 000	180, 000, 000
Greece.....	Jan. 1, 1883		†23, 739, 000	23, 739, 000						†1, 800, 000
Spain.....	May 31, 1883		†68, 875, 574	68, 875, 574	3, 141, 215		3, 141, 215	11, 040, 028		†22, 648, 691
Cuba.....	Dec. 31, 1882		44, 862, 543	44, 862, 543	1, 237, 401	2, 528, 276	3, 765, 677			14, 151, 243
Luzon.....	Dec. 31, 1882		1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000						3, 765, 677
Portugal, including Azores and Madeira.	Jan. 1, 1879		5, 023, 360	5, 023, 360					9, 508, 169	9, 508, 169
Germany.....	Sept. 15, 1883	35, 344, 164	†172, 220, 568	207, 564, 732				†36, 785, 873	†59, 789, 819	†142, 757, 777
Austria-Hungary.....	Aug. 31, 1883	128, 860, 965	†170, 551, 359	299, 412, 324				11, 060, 360	1, 154, 824	96, 575, 692
Sweden and Norway.....	Dec. 31, 1881		33, 602, 936	33, 602, 936		230, 212	230, 212			12, 215, 184
Danish Kingdom.....	Dec. 31, 1881		†20, 158, 767	20, 158, 767				†7, 772, 000	†750, 400	8, 522, 400
Netherlands.....	Sept. 15, 1883	4, 020, 000	†72, 851, 505	76, 871, 505				†11, 470, 340	†37, 812, 705	49, 283, 045
Russia.....	Sept. 10, 1883		†509, 945, 935	509, 945, 935						119, 769, 431

* New York Bankers' Magazine, February, 1883.

† London Economist, August 26, 1883.

‡ London Economist, September 22, 1883.

§ London Economist, September 15, 1883.

|| Arbitrages et Parites 1883, Ottomar Haupt.

¶ London Economist, June 16, 1883.

XXXV.—TABLE of GOVERNMENT and BANK ISSUE and METALLIC RESERVES—Continued.

Countries.	Date referred to.	Paper.			Bullion and coin in—				Aggregato.		
		Government issue.	Bank issue.	Total.	Treasury.			Banks.			
					Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.		Silver.	Total.
Turkey	Dec. 31, 1882	.....	\$5, 839, 800	\$5, 839, 300	\$31, 149	\$55, 243	\$86, 392	\$132, 276	\$3, 776, 630	\$3, 908, 906	\$3, 995, 298
Roumania	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	13, 488, 679	15, 822, 383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 763, 008
Mexico	July 31, 1883	.....	42, 058, 329	2, 058, 329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America	June 30, 1880	.....	163, 347	163, 347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	June 30, 1881	.....	37, 101, 756	37, 101, 756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	Aug. 18, 1879	.....	1, 895, 343	1, 895, 343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	Aug. 18, 1883	*102, 000, 000	.....	102, 000, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	Mar. 1, 1879	13, 098, 820	.....	13, 098, 820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	Sept. 1, 1881	.....	250, 900	250, 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	26, 555, 341	26, 555, 341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	1, 131, 517	1, 131, 517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	3, 900, 000	5, 986, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	Dec. 31, 1881	.....	34, 396, 818	140, 278, 112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	1, 158, 921, 851	2, 674, 558, 652	3, 833, 480, 503	325, 799, 198	255, 574, 685	582, 171, 883	435, 375, 881	343, 872, 232	1, 257, 661, 557	1, 839, 833, 440

* London Economist, August 18, 1883.

† London Economist, September 15, 1883.

XXXVI.—TABLE showing the TOTAL PAPER and SPECIE CIRCULATION in each of the PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES of the WORLD, the AMOUNT of SPECIE in BANK and NATIONAL TREASURIES, and the AMOUNT of ACTIVE CIRCULATION.

Countries.	Population.	Total metallic and paper circulation.	Amount of specie in banks and national treasuries.	Active circulation.	Per capita of active circulation.
United States	50,155,783	\$1,730,598,074	\$432,017,660	\$1,298,580,414	\$25.89
Great Britain and Ireland ..	35,246,562	884,381,617	142,500,181	741,881,436	21.05
Dominion of Canada, including Manitoba and Newfoundland	4,506,563	64,907,469	6,555,761	58,351,708	12.94
British India	252,541,210	1,089,383,126	78,358,000	1,011,025,126	4.00
Ceylon	2,758,166	2,335,300	1,273,800	1,061,500	.38
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	2,798,898	96,010,722	48,737,837	47,272,885	16.89
Cape of Good Hope	780,757	38,078,000	8,092,000	29,986,000	38.41
France	37,321,186	2,037,494,466	386,790,439	1,650,704,027	44.23
Algiers	2,867,626	27,567,000	5,564,476	22,002,524	7.67
Guadeloupe	185,460	1,627,450	564,935	1,062,815	5.73
Belgium	5,536,654	195,341,115	18,590,000	176,751,115	31.92
Switzerland	2,846,102	49,983,440	10,920,426	39,063,014	13.72
Italy	28,452,639	514,793,100	190,000,000	324,793,100	11.41
Greece	1,979,423	29,143,000	1,800,000	27,343,000	13.81
Spain	16,625,860	268,875,574	22,648,691	246,226,883	14.81
Cuba	1,394,516	73,043,543	14,181,243	58,862,300	42.21
Luzon	4,450,191	4,198,000	3,765,677	432,323	.10
Portugal, including Azores and Madeira	4,550,699	45,023,360	9,508,169	35,515,191	7.80
Germany	45,231,061	764,484,732	142,757,777	621,726,955	13.74
Austria-Hungary	35,839,428	417,912,324	96,575,592	321,336,632	8.96
Sweden and Norway	6,479,168	51,541,936	12,445,396	39,096,540	6.03
Danish Kingdom	2,090,400	38,485,767	8,522,400	29,963,367	14.29
Netherlands	4,061,580	151,360,505	49,283,045	102,077,460	25.13
Russia	98,323,000	629,714,935	119,769,431	509,945,504	5.18
Turkey	24,987,000	80,080,000	.....	80,080,000	3.20
Romania	5,376,000	27,372,383	3,095,298	23,377,085	4.35
Mexico	9,557,279	52,058,529	1,763,008	50,295,521	5.26
Central America	2,891,600	2,855,347	.....	2,855,347	.98
Argentine Republic	2,540,000	46,101,756	.....	46,101,756	18.15
Colombia	3,000,000	6,395,343	200,000	6,195,343	2.06
Brazil	11,108,291	102,000,000	.....	102,000,000	9.18
Peru	3,050,000	14,980,820	1,882,018	13,098,802	4.29
Venezuela	2,675,245	5,250,900	.....	5,250,900	1.96
Chili	2,420,500	32,555,341	2,398,000	30,157,341	12.45
Bolivia	2,325,000	6,531,517	443,597	6,087,920	2.61
Uruguay	438,245	11,587,000	4,601,000	6,986,000	15.94
Hayti	572,000	4,780,000	.....	4,780,000	8.35
Japan	36,700,110	279,746,112	13,327,483	266,418,629	7.26
		9,878,579,903	1,839,833,440	8,038,746,463	

XXXVII.—MONETARY STATISTICS of FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 23, 1883.

SIR: Referring to your separate instruction of the 21st of February last, in relation to gold and silver coinage and currency in the United Kingdom, and legislation respecting the same, in the year 1882, I have the honor to acquaint you, that I addressed a note on the 28th of March, the day of the arrival of the instruction, to Lord Granville upon the subject, and I have to-day received his lordship's reply, with a return from the Royal Mint to your interrogatories, a copy of which I beg to inclose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. LOWELL.

Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

ROYAL MINT, April 18, 1883.

SIR: In returning herewith the letter from the foreign office of the 2d instant, with inclosure from the United States minister, referred to me by order of the lords commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, I have the honor to transmit a statement, giving, so far as it can be furnished, the information which Mr. Lowell has requested may be supplied to him for transmission to the Department of State at Washington.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. W. FREMANTLE,

The SECRETARY TREASURY, S. W.

Replies to questions addressed by the United States minister to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. in reference to the coinage, currency, &c., of the United Kingdom for the year 1882.

1. What was the amount of gold coined in denominations and value?

Answer.

Sovereigns	None.
Half-sovereigns	None.

2. What was the amount of silver coined in denominations and value?

Answer.

Half crowns	£108,306
Shillings	80,586
Sixpences	14,850
Fourpences	69
Threepences	5,996
Twopences	40
Pence	33

Total	209,820
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3. What was the import and export of gold coin and of gold bullion?

Answer.

Imports	£14,350,000
Exports	12,100,000

4. What was the import and export of silver coin and of silver bullion?

Answer.

Import	£9,100,000
Export	8,950,000

7. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the Treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

Answer. Estimated amount of gold coin in banks and in circulation, £120,761,000.

8. What was the estimated amount of silver coin in the Treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

Answer. Estimated amount of silver coin in banks and in circulation, £19,144,000.

9. What amount of paper currency, Government and other, was outstanding at the close of the year 1882?

Answer.

Bank of England	£25,553,000
Banks in England and Wales	3,468,000
Scotch banks	6,366,000
Irish banks	8,334,000

Total	43,721,000
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There were no laws passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

[Translation from Ottomar Haupt's Arbitrages et Parités.]

The present coinage of gold in Great Britain dates from 1816, the year of its reform. In 1842 an arrangement was made between the Treasury and the Bank of England for the purpose of retiring the circulation of light gold coins.

In conformity with this arrangement £11,137,000 were taken to the Mint and were remelted in the course of the years 1842 and 1844. In 1845 a new sum of £3,000,000

was retired from the circulation and delivered for recoinage. At the commencement of 1883 it is supposed that about £50,000,000 to £60,000,000 sterling, principally half-sovereigns, should be considered as below the legal weight. The eventual loss by the retirement and recoinage of these pieces will not be less than £700,000.

The coinage of the United Kingdom is divided as follows:

From 1816 to 1847.....	£90,029,763
From 1848 to 1857.....	55,239,686
From 1858 to 1860.....	7,002,241
From 1861 to 1870.....	51,449,301
From 1871 to 1880.....	42,398,785
	<hr/>
	246,119,776

The coinage of gold in Australia from 1855 to 1882 amounted to £69,484,100. The grand total of the coinage of gold is therefore £315,500,000, or 7,887,500,000 francs.

According to an inquiry made with great care by the Institute of Bankers, the stock of gold coin of 299 banks amounted on the 30th of April, 1883, to £22,010,008, a figure considered at the time as a minimum, but later carried to £25,000,000, divided as follows:

Bank of England.....	£11,000,000
English banks.....	8,100,000
Scotch.....	3,100,000
Irish.....	2,800,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	25,000,000

These are the figures which have served as the basis of our estimation of the stock of gold in England at the commencement of 1883:

Estimate of the actual circulation by the silver committee in May, 1876.....	£122,000,000
Gold in bars and foreign coins in the bank at that time.....	14,000,000
Imports from May, 1876, to January 1, 1883.....	105,000,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	241,000,000
Less exports from May, 1876, to January 1, 1883.....	107,000,000
	<hr/>
Total remainder in stock.....	134,000,000

From this figure it is necessary to deduct the industrial consumption to the value certainly for six and a half years of £6,000,000 to £8,000,000; consequently the stock of gold in bars and coin amounts to about £130,000,000.

The coinage of the Sydney and Melbourne mints since their establishment—that is to say, 1855 for the former and 1872 for the latter—to 1882 amounted to £69,894,000, which brings the grand total of sovereigns and half sovereigns to about £312,000,000 sterling, or 7,760,000,000 francs. Of this sum it is estimated there remains in active circulation as well as in the different banks from £120,000,000 to 130,000,000, against estimations giving as a maximum 46,000,000 in 1844, 90,000,000 in 1858, 108,000,000 in 1872, and 118,000,000 in 1875.

After consideration we take for the commencement of the year 1883 the highest figure, or £130,000,000, as representing the probable stock of gold of the United Kingdom.

As to silver, which plays the role of fractional money, the coinage of that metal in its present form upon a basis of 66 shillings to the troy pound commenced also with the year 1816. Prior to that time the coinage was calculated upon a basis of 62 shillings to the pound. The issue of silver coin is considerable in England, but it is necessary to remember that it consists in great part of recoin pieces retired from the circulation.

The actual amount of silver coin held by Great Britain is estimated at about £19,300,000, against estimates reaching only to £15,000,000 in 1860. The bronze coin can be estimated at a maximum of £1,350,000, the amount struck from 1861 to 1862, after deducting for exportations to the colonies.

The monetary circulation in the English colonies.

The principal English colonies, with the exception of the Indies, Hong-Kong, and Honduras, have exactly the same monetary system as the metropolis, which provides them with gold, silver, and bronze pieces struck at the royal mint in London. Australia has its own proper mints where they strike only gold-pieces.

The position of the silver circulation of the colonies is at present very satisfactory; but it has not always been thus. The English Government takes care to retire from

the circulation worn and unfit pieces, and to replace them, without charge, with new pieces. Thus in the ten years preceding the 31st of December, 1881, it had sent to the colonial governments the sum of £1,547,000 in new fractional money, and had withdrawn at the same time a total amount of £260,000 in pieces unfit for circulation. Of this sum of £1,547,000 Australia alone absorbed £965,000. The sum of \$4,000,000 in pieces of 25, 10, and 5 cents for Canada, is not included in the above figures.

In consequence of the retirement without stopping the renewal, and of various other reasons, it is not easy to give an estimate of the fractional coin in circulation in the colonies, notwithstanding the fact that the similarity of this coin permits the giving of these figures, so to speak, with absolute exactness. The following estimates, in which we have taken account of all the circumstances which ought at this time to be taken into consideration, are consequently subject to caution.

With these reservations the probable monetary circulation of the principal colonies at the beginning of the year 1883 was—

Colonies.	Gold.	Fractional coin.
Canada	£3, 500, 000	£800, 000
Australia	13, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
Cape of Good Hope	5, 500, 000	400, 000

INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE,
Simla, July 21, 1883.

SIR: As requested in your letter, No. 185, dated the 21st ultimo, I am directed to transmit a statement containing replies, so far as information is available, to the questions put by the Secretary of State for the United States of America, on the subject of the financial condition of India.

Questions 2 and 4. With regard to the heavy coinage operations, and the large imports of silver in 1882, it deserves to be mentioned that the transactions of that year were not normal.

The right honorable the secretary of state for India introduced a policy of fixing a minimum rate of exchange for the sale of council bills on India, and remitters found it to their advantage to meet their obligations in India by importing silver bullion into India, and getting it coined there, instead of making remittances through the medium of council bills. The result was that the imports of this metal and its coinage exceeded the imports and coinage in the two preceding years, and especially those of 1881, as the subjoined figures will show:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Coinage.
1880.....	6. 48. 31. 147	2. 14. 70. 195	7. 18. 03. 307
1881.....	4. 12. 04. 895	1. 17. 87. 326	83. 49. 275

Question 9. In connection with the note circulation at the end of 1882, it is necessary to state that of the total circulation, the sum of 4.12.79.410 rupees was held by Government in its reserve treasuries in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

As regards question 8, I am to explain that the amount of silver coin in circulation cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, and that the estimate of 150 crores is a very rough one on which much reliance cannot be placed.

I am also to explain that act XX, of 1882, was not, in respect to any of its important features, a new act. It was intended to establish a circle of paper currency in Burma and to make some other very slight alterations in the currency law, but the opportunity was taken to repeal the former act, so that, for the sake of convenience, the whole currency law might be found in one act.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. E. O'CONNOR.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

C. C. BANCROFT, Esq.,

Vice-Consul-General, United States America, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Finance and Commerce.

Questions by the Secretary of State for the United States of America on the financial condition of India, and replies thereto.

1. What was the amount of gold coined in denomination and value?

Gold coined in 1882 (Calcutta mint), No. 24,037, value, 3.60.555 rupees.

2. What was the amount of silver coined in denomination and value?

Silver coined in 1882 (Calcutta mint):

		Value, rupees.
Rupees	12,569,822	1. 25. 69. 822
One-half rupees	5,519,209	27. 59. 604½
One-fourth rupees	3,799,376	9. 49. 844
One-eighth rupees	5,802,197	7. 25. 274½
(Bombay mint)		5. 91. 25. 824
Total		7. 61. 30. 369½

3. What was the import and export of gold coin and of gold bullion?
(Not separately distinguished.)

	Rupees.
Imports of gold coin and bullion, 1882	5. 42. 29. 500
Exports of gold coin and bullion, 1882	10. 18. 304

4. What was the import and export of silver coin and silver bullion?

Imports of silver coin and bullion, 1882, 10.57.34.888; exports of silver coin and bullion, 1882, 82.95.043.

5. What amount of gold was produced by the mines?

Practically no gold is produced in India.

6. What amount of silver was produced by the mines?

No silver was produced.

7. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

Gold coin is practically not used as money, and it is impossible to estimate the amount in existence at the end of 1882.

8. What was the estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

About 18½ crores of rupees were in Government treasuries, about 2 crores in banks, and about 129½ crores are roughly estimated to have been in circulation; making in all about 150 crores.

9. What amount of paper currency, Government and other, respectively, was outstanding at the close of the year 1882?

Government currency notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1882, value, 16.16.14.315 rupees.

10. Were any laws passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation? If so, please transmit copies.

Act XX of 1882. The Indian paper-currency act. Copy attached.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bombay, July 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter, dated 21st February last, received 17th April, I have the honor to inclose the information asked for in your circular under reply.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

B. F. FARNHAM,
United States Consul.

The Hon. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

1. No gold was coined in the year 1882 in the Bombay presidency.
2. The following amount of silver coin was coined during 1882 in the Bombay, presidency :

Denomination.	Value in rupees.	
	British India coin.	Portuguese India coin.
Rupees	5. 64. 55. 564	11. 12. 902
Half rupees	4. 75. 876½	78. 327½
Quarter rupees	4. 51. 452½	17. 687½
Eighth rupees	3. 04. 859½	12. 711½
Total	5. 76. 87. 752½	12. 21. 628½

3. Import valuation, rupees, 4.05.63.580; export, rupees, 8.56.715, of gold coin and bullion together.

4. Import valuation, rupees, 8.98.60.527; export, rupees, 41.52.975, of silver coin and bullion together.

5. None.

6. None.

NOTE.—There are no gold or silver mines in this presidency.

7. No gold coin in the treasuries. The undermentioned gold coin was held by banks under European management at the end of the year 1882:

8,090 sovereigns;

25,300 twenty-franc pieces;

3,832 Russian half imperials; and

630 Turkish liras.

8. In Government treasuries, 63.30.762 rupees; in banks under European management, 85,00,078.77 rupees, and of foreign coin, 10.060 five-franc pieces. There was also a sum of 5.73.92.009 rupees held in the Government paper-currency department, as reserve against the issue of Government currency notes, and bullion to the value of 29.36.327 rupees in the mint. No information is available regarding the amount of coin with native bankers, nor regarding the amount of the circulation.

9. Government paper currency:

Bombay circle of issue	4. 91. 83. 235
Karachi circle of issue	37. 72. 090

There is no private issue of paper currency.

10. The only act answering this description is the "Government of India paper-currency amendment act," a copy of which is sent herewith; it affects the whole of India and not merely the Bombay presidency.

E. LAY,
Accountant-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CEYLON,
Colombo, April 30, 1883.

SIR: Department circular dispatch of 21st February last has been received.

I append herewith inclosure No. 1, the information required.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. MOREY,
Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Answers to questions in Departmental circular of 21st February, 1883.

Nos. 1 and 2. What was the amount of gold and silver coined in Ceylon in 1882?

Answer. None whatever; the currency, being silver rupees, is all coined in India.

Nos. 3 and 4. Import and export of gold and silver coin and bullion?

Answer. Silver imports, 5,000,000 rupees; silver exports, 50,000 rupees.

No declared transactions either way in gold; possibly \$1,060,000 worth of gold is hoarded.

Nos. 5 and 6. Amounts of gold and silver produced by local mines?

Answer. None.

Nos. 7 and 8. Amounts of gold and silver coin in Treasury and banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year?

Answer. Silver, 3,300,000 rupees in banks; none in Treasury. All Government balances are stored in the bank vaults and are included in the above 3,300,000 rupees. Probably 2,000,000 rupees silver in circulation. No gold.

No. 9. Amounts of paper currency outstanding at the end of the year?

Answer. 4,050,000 rupees by two chartered banks; none of Government issue.

No. 10. Were any laws made during the year 1882 affecting coinage or the legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation?

Answer. None.

NOTE.—Probably 20,000 sovereigns are left in the island annually by travelers, about one-third of which are carried away again by people going to Europe, and the balance, say £13,000, converted into jewelry.

W. MOREY,
Consul.

Monetary circulation of British India.

[Translated from Ottomar Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités*.]

It is very difficult to make estimates relative to the real circulation, for the reason that a great part of the silver and gold carried to India has been concealed by the inhabitants or employed in the manufacture of personal ornaments. We have been guided in our calculations by the enormous sums which have been actually coined and deducted from the importations; for we find in this circumstance that the demand addressed itself in those periods, not for the raw metal adapted to serve other purposes than those of monetary circulation, but for coin as well. This fact should not be lost sight of in making an estimation of the stock of money in India, since the charges for coinage are very high, and that in consequence the price of silver coins is considerably augmented above the price of silver in bars. If, for example, we take the importation of fine silver into India for 1856 and 1857, we find the total figure to be £25,000,000, of which £23,000,000 had been transformed into coin, and £2,000,000 into jewelry, &c. One can see, then, that 8 per cent. only has been turned from circulation, and is found in one form or another secreted in the country.

Here are the official figures which have served for a basis of our estimate. The importations of India deducted from the exportations are as follows:

Period.	Gold.	Silver.
1835 to 1855	£13, 573, 000	£35, 802, 000
1856 to 1880	91, 640, 000	197, 873, 000
Total	105, 213, 000	233, 675, 000

The total coinage has reached the following proportions:

Period.	Gold.	Silver.
1835 to 1855	£1, 035, 000	£69, 510, 000
1856 to 1880	1, 225, 000	184, 613, 000
Total	2, 260, 000	254, 123, 000

This is an immense sum for the importation of gold, the more so as the coinage of "mohurs," which are used only as money of commerce, has been small. The total amount of gold held in one form or another, or used in the manufacture of jewelry, must, therefore, be estimated at £100,000,000. In relation to silver, the case is very different. The coinage exceeded by £20,000,000 the importations, for the simple reason that we have taken for our starting point the year 1835, the time of the introduction of the new silver coin, based upon the rupee of the East India Company. As to what silver coin or bullion in any form existed in the country previous to that time, we have no certain data; but it may be presumed that a great part of these coins have been remelted to be converted into new coins. In 1835, as in the following years, in spite of the limited importation, the mints at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta were busily occupied.

Of the total coinage of silver, amounting to £254,000,000, we estimate as the probable circulation £200,000,000, or 2,000,000,000 of rupees, including the reserves of the different banks and the stock in the vaults of the treasury, a total of £13,000,000.

Distributed among a population of British India and the native states, comprising 250,000,000 souls, the £200,000,000 give a mean of 8 rupees per capita.

AUSTRALASIA.

CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Melbourne, August 6, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my report on the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, together with the paper and metallic circulation for Australasia for 1882.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. SPENCER,
Consul-General.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Coinage, production, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation for the year 1882.

1. Gold coined.

Melbourne branch of the royal mint.....	£2, 519, 000
Sydney branch of the royal mint.....	1, 324, 000
Total in pounds sterling.....	3, 843, 000
Total in dollars.....	18, 701, 960

2. No silver is coined in the colonies, the Melbourne and Sydney branches being supplied by the royal mint.

3. Gold coin and bullion.

Colony.	Imported.	Exported.
Victoria	£759, 662	£3, 705, 337
New South Wales	1, 204, 463	1, 947, 858
New Zealand	186, 500	1, 176, 693
South Australia.....	82, 000	81, 464
Queensland	174, 092	834, 604
Tasmania		160, 910
Western Australia.....	35, 000	
Total, in pounds sterling.....	2, 441, 717	7, 906, 866
Total, in dollars.....	11, 882, 616	38, 478, 763

4. Silver coin and bullion.

Colony.	Imported.	Exported.
Victoria	£72, 075	£23, 502
New South Wales	32, 529	34, 352
New Zealand	78, 820	8, 800
South Australia	20, 000	2, 280
Queensland	56, 035	1, 540
Tasmania	18, 270	
Western Australia.....		
Total in pounds sterling.....	277, 729	70, 474
Total in dollars	1, 351, 568	342, 962

5, 6. Production from the mines.

Colony.	Gold.	Silver.
Victoria	£3, 467, 086	* £4, 068
New South Wales	495, 990	9, 024
New Zealand	921, 624	* 1, 286
South Australia	(†)	
Queensland	901, 830	6, 762
Tasmania	160, 910	
Western Australia.....		
Total, in pounds sterling.....	5, 947, 440	21, 140
Total, in dollars.....	28, 943, 217	102, 878

* Separated from the gold at the mint.

† Inconsiderable; not obtainable.

7, 8, 9. There are no means of obtaining reliable data as to the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation.

As the governments of the several colonies keep their deposits in bank, there is no gold or silver coin in the treasury.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION IN BANK AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

For the quarter ending March 31, 1882.

Colony.	Gold, silver, and other coin.	Gold and silver bullion.	Notes in circulation.
Victoria.....	£2, 528, 370	£304, 216	£1, 469, 786
New South Wales.....	3, 157, 069	75, 568	1, 582, 805
New Zealand.....	1, 754, 207	160, 723	967, 789
South Australia.....	1, 021, 541	6, 112	572, 299
Queensland.....	970, 650	90, 179	418, 587
Tasmania.....	533, 839	.....	149, 689
Western Australia.....	116, 501	.....	24, 073
Total, in pounds sterling.....	10, 082, 177	636, 798	5, 185, 028
Total, in dollars.....	49, 064, 914	3, 098, 977	25, 232, 939

For the quarter ending June 30, 1882.

Colony.	Gold, silver, and other coin.	Gold and silver bullion.	Notes in circulation.
Victoria.....	£2, 503, 598	£313, 434	£1, 436, 120
New South Wales.....	3, 117, 286	65, 431	1, 595, 502
New Zealand.....	1, 743, 871	161, 932	1, 005, 326
South Australia.....	951, 825	6, 668	556, 691
Queensland.....	971, 657	104, 723	441, 046
Tasmania.....	520, 470	.....	160, 960
Total, in pounds sterling.....	9, 808, 707	652, 188	5, 195, 645
Total, in dollars.....	49, 064, 914	3, 098, 977	25, 232, 939

For the quarter ending September 30, 1882.

Colony.	Gold, silver, and other coin.	Gold and silver bullion.	Notes in circulation.
Victoria.....	£2, 639, 265	£332, 362	£1, 370, 132
New South Wales.....	3, 007, 532	68, 326	1, 603, 313
New Zealand.....	1, 759, 727	163, 321	945, 366
South Australia.....	970, 360	11, 408	528, 275
Queensland.....	1, 078, 628	101, 444	479, 155
Tasmania.....	510, 047	.....	159, 999
Western Australia.....	115, 212	.....	23, 923
Total, in pounds sterling.....	10, 080, 771	676, 861	5, 110, 163
Total, in dollars.....	49, 058, 072	3, 293, 944	24, 868, 608

For the quarter ending December 31, 1882.

Colony.	Gold, silver, and other coin.	Gold and silver bullion.	Notes in circulation.
Victoria.....	£2, 860, 644	£341, 088	£1, 448, 952
New South Wales.....	2, 806, 648	87, 906	1, 675, 141
New Zealand.....	1, 685, 180	171, 847	967, 061
South Australia.....	963, 549	10, 054	538, 229
Queensland.....	1, 062, 728	129, 943	525, 726
Tasmania.....	505, 835	.....	162, 265
Western Australia.....	130, 383	.....	27, 478
Total, in pounds sterling.....	10, 014, 967	740, 838	5, 344, 852
Total, in dollars.....	48, 737, 837	3, 605, 288	26, 010, 722

From such information as it has been practicable to obtain it is estimated that the silver coin amounts to between 4 and 5 per cent. of the total coin held by the Australian banks.

There is no outstanding government currency.

The following table, showing the gold coined, and the silver coin issued by the Sydney branch of the royal mint for the year 1882, will furnish a fair average of the relative amount of the principal coins in circulation.

Gold coined:

Sovereigns	£1, 298, 000
Half sovereigns	26, 000
Total	1, 324, 000

Silver coin issued at the Sydney mint:

Two shillings sixpence	£12, 100
Two shillings	11, 300
One shilling	13, 800
Sixpence	1, 300
Threepence	4, 000
Total	42, 500

The following statement will show to what amount silver and bronze are legal tender in the several colonies.

Colonies.	Silver.	Copper.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	2 0 0	0 1 0
New South Wales	2 0 0	0 1 0
New Zealand	5 0 0	1 0 0
South Australia*	2 0 0	0 5 0
Queensland	2 0 0	0 1 0
Tasmania	2 0 0	0 1 0
Western Australia	1 0 0	0 1 0

* No law in force, but following the British usage.

10. No laws have been passed in the Australian colonies during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or the legal character of the metallic and paper currency.

O. M. SPENCER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, SYDNEY, N. S. WALES,
July 10, 1883.

SIR: In reply to the Secretary's circular letter of the 21st of February, I have the honor to forward herewith a return showing the particulars asked for in connection with the coinage, production of gold, paper currency, &c., of this colony and Queensland.

The information would have been supplied sooner, but for the delay in receiving the same at this office.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES KAHLO,
United States Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.—Statement showing the amount of gold coined, in denominations and value, at the Sydney branch, the royal mint, during the year 1882.

Denominations.	Value.	Total value.
Sovereigns	£1, 298, 000	
Half sovereigns	26, 000	£1, 324, 000

Gold only is coined at the branches of the royal mint, in New South Wales and Victoria; silver and bronze token coins are kept in store and issued to the public under regulations approved by the governors of the respective colonies; all expenses of transit of the coin from the London mint to its branches are defrayed by the Imperial Government.

No. 2.—Statement showing the amount of silver and bronze coin issued from the Sydney branch of the royal mint during the year 1882.

Denominations.	Value.
SILVER.	
Half crowns	£12, 100
Florins	11, 300
Shillings	13, 800
Sixpences	1, 300
Threepences	4, 000
Total	42, 500
BRONZE.	
Pence	1, 475
Half pence	475
Total	1, 950

No. 3.—Statement showing the amount of gold produced by the mines in New South Wales and Queensland during the year 1882.

Colony.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>£ s.</i>
New South Wales	130, 532	495, 989 15
Queensland	224, 893	

No. 4.—Statement showing the amount of silver produced by the mines of New South Wales and Queensland during the year 1882.

Colony.	Weight.	Value.
New South Wales	38, 618	£9, 024
Queensland	200	6, 762

No. 5.—Statement showing the import and export of gold coin and of gold bullion to and from the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.

IMPORTS, 1881.

Colony.	Quantity.	Value.
New South Wales	19 boxes	£5, 945
Queensland	Not known	174, 092

EXPORTS.

New South Wales	428 boxes	£1, 633, 458
Queensland	Not known.	834, 604

No. 6.—Statement showing the import and export of silver coin and silver bullion to and from the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.

IMPORTS, 1881.

Colony.	Quantity.	Value.
New South Wales	93 boxes	£31, 164
Queensland	Not known.	56, 035

EXPORTS.

New South Wales	38 boxes	£9, 709
Queensland	Not known.	1, 540

Statistics for 1882 could not be obtained.

Nos. 7 and 8.—*Statement showing the estimated amount of coin in New South Wales and Queensland at the close of the year 1882.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Where held.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
In private hands.....	£2, 894, 252	£231, 837	£19, 029	£3, 145, 118
In the banks.....	2, 666, 814	132, 713	1, 472	2, 800, 999
Total	5, 561, 066	364, 550	20, 501	5, 946, 117

Amount of paper currency (bank notes) £1,675,141.

QUEENSLAND.

Amount of gold and silver coin in bank.....	£1, 062, 728
Amount of gold and silver bullion in bank	129, 941
Amount of gold and silver coin in circulation is not known.	

Amount of paper currency (bank notes) in circulation December 31, 1882, was £525,726.

Amount for which silver is a legal tender, forty shillings.

Amount for which bronze is a legal tender, twelve pence.

There were no laws passed in New South Wales or Queensland which would affect the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT AUCKLAND,

June 2, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report I have prepared for the Department of State on New Zealand financial statistics.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GRIFFIN,

Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

NEW ZEALAND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Report by Consul Griffin of Auckland.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st of February last, written at the instance of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper, and metallic circulation, &c., of New Zealand.

In reply I herewith submit the following answers to the questions proposed therein, and such other information as I have been able to obtain in regard to the financial affairs of this colony:

1st. No gold or silver is coined in New Zealand, as no branch of the royal mint has been established here.

2d. The only mints in the Australian colonies are located at Sydney, New South Wales, and Melbourne, Victoria. These mints issue gold coin only, the silver and bronze coin being obtained from England.

On several occasions various members of Parliament have expressed a desire to have a branch of the royal mint established in New Zealand, notwithstanding the expense it would probably be to the colony.

The branch mint at Sydney is said to be self-sustaining, but the one at Melbourne, Victoria, is conducted at an annual loss to the people of Victoria. It is generally admitted, however, that the establishment of a mint in New Zealand would have the effect of raising the price of gold paid to the miner.

3d. The value of gold imported in New Zealand during the year ended December 31, 1882, was £186,300 (\$907,602).

The value of the export of gold coin during the same period was £255,029 (\$1,241,098.62). The gold bullion imported during the year 1882 was *nil*. The value of gold bullion exported during the same period was £921,664 (\$4,485,083.19).

4th. The value of silver coin imported during the same period was £5,514 (\$36,566.88).

The value of silver bullion imported during the year 1882, *nil*. The value of silver bullion exported during the same period was £1,286 (\$6,258.30).

5th. The amount of gold produced by the mines of New Zealand for the year ended December 31, 1882, is set down in the government returns at 239,893 ounces, valued at £921,664 or \$4,485,083.19.

The amount of silver produced by the mines of New Zealand during the same period was 5,694 ounces, valued at £1,286 (\$6,258.31).

There is, however, no official record kept of the actual output of the mines of the colony. The estimate is, therefore, formed by the secretary of the gold fields from the quantity and value entered at the customs for export. This estimate should, however, be regarded as a just one, as all the gold produced in the colony is exported except a very small quantity used in the local manufacture of jewelry, and it is believed that the actual quantity used in manufacturing jewelry here would not exceed 10,000 ounces per annum.

Gold was discovered in New Zealand long before the islands were annexed to the British Empire. The American whalers that visited these shores in 1788 reported the existence of gold in the Thames district, and Graffe, the traveler, confirmed their accounts in 1830. Between 1830 and 1840 small quantities of gold were from time to time sent to Sydney from the Thames district. It was not, however, until 1857 that gold became an article of export. At that period, and for some years afterwards, an export duty of 2s. and 6d. (60 cents) an ounce was charged on it. The duty was changed by an act of Parliament in October, 1872, which is still in force, to 2s. (48 cents) per ounce. The total quantity of gold exported from New Zealand since 1857 amounted to 10,056,084 ounces, of the value of \$196,717,898.19. I give below a table showing the quantity and value of gold exported from New Zealand for each year since 1857.

Table showing the quantity and value of gold exported from the colony of New Zealand for each year from 1857 to 1882, inclusive.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Ounces.</i>			<i>Ounces.</i>	
1857	10, 436	\$202, 210	1870	544, 880	\$10, 787, 925
1858	13, 533	262, 215	1871	930, 029	18, 937, 600
1859	7, 336	142, 145	1872	445, 370	8, 654, 960
1860	4, 538	87, 925	1873	505, 337	9, 937, 135
1861	194, 234	3, 763, 285	1874	376, 338	7, 526, 655
1862	410, 862	7, 958, 945	1875	355, 322	7, 038, 850
1863	628, 450	12, 158, 615	1876	318, 367	6, 342, 795
1864	480, 170	9, 289, 235	1877	371, 685	7, 480, 400
1865	574, 574	11, 132, 370	1878	310, 486	6, 200, 395
1866	735, 376	14, 220, 535	1879	284, 101	5, 673, 205
1867	686, 753	13, 501, 375	1880	305, 248	6, 136, 260
1868	637, 474	12, 521, 630	1881	350, 683	5, 403, 950
1869	614, 281	11, 814, 975	1882	239, 893	4, 487, 083

A novel feature in the history of the export of New Zealand gold is its recent direct shipment to the United States. The gold which hitherto reached America, from this country, was sent by way of London. The first direct shipment occurred in the month of December, 1881, and this shipment has been followed up by others ever since. This gold is intended to pay for American products purchased in England. The gold reserve of the Bank of England is very much smaller than it was a year ago, and should there be during the present year an increase in the American exports and a decrease in the imports, the flow of gold will still continue in the direction of the United States.

The shipment of Australian gold to America is another illustration of the law of commerce that all commodities tend, sooner or later, to find their way to the point of consumption by the most direct route.

The amount of gold exported from New Zealand to the United States during the year 1882 was \$1,360,240, against \$503,865 for 1881, showing an increase of \$856,385 over the previous year.

The following shows the composition of gold exported from the various districts of the colony of New Zealand:

From West Coast, Hokitika, Westland, 10 ozs. 2 dwts. 6 grs., the fineness of which was, gold, 962.7; silver, 136.3.

From Thames district, province of Auckland, 10 ozs. 2 dwts. 6 grs., gold, 656.5; silver, 339.0.

Refined gold, as extracted by chlorine refining process and exported by the Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, 10 ozs. 1 dwt., the fineness of which was, gold, .994,2 silver, .005,8.

6th. The value of silver produced in New Zealand during the year ended December 31, 1882, was £1,286 (\$6,258.31).

In this connection I will mention, that although various silver mines exist in the colony, not one of them has ever been successfully worked. The silver produced here is combined with gold, and obtained during the process of refining and preparing the latter metal for market. A few years ago Mr. Miller, one of the officers of the branch of the royal mint at Sydney, discovered a more expeditious and economical method of refining gold and silver than that which had hitherto been in use. He had so far perfected his invention that he succeeded in obtaining letters patent for it in several of the colonies. The Bank of New Zealand being impressed with the great value of the invention purchased the right to use it in all the Australian colonies. The bank has derived very great advantage from this patent, for, through it they are not only enabled to prepare their own gold for the market but to give a better price for the ore than the other banks, which without this patent or some similar process are obliged to send all their unrefined gold to the mint either at Sydney or Melbourne.

The Miller process, besides being an economical and simple one, saves all the silver combined with the gold and destroys all the baser metals.

Much of the gold found in the Thames district is combined with silver, the ore usually yielding about 30 per cent. of the latter metal. Dr. Hector, the colonial geologist, reports that within the last few years several mines have been opened where the ore is argentiferous galena that yields 20 to 50 ounces of silver to the ton. In some cases the silver is mixed with iron pyrites that yields a fair percentage of gold. A mine has also been discovered at Richmond Hill, province of Nelson, where the ore is in the form of Tetrahedrite, a mixed ore containing silver, antimony, zinc, bismuth, and copper, the silver being from 20 ounces to 1,792 ounces per ton. The following is an analysis of this ore:

Analysis of silver ore found at Richmond Hill, province of Nelson, New Zealand.

Sulphide of lead.....	36.12
Sulphide of antimony.....	22.20
Sulphide of bismuth.....	traces
Sulphide of copper.....	19.31
Sulphide of iron.....	13.59
Sulphide of zinc.....	5.87
Sulphide of silver.....	2.39
Oxide of manganese.....	.52

A discovery recently made in the range between Ohinemion and Te Arolin, a part of the Thames gold-fields district, may have an important bearing on the future production of silver in this colony. A piece of quartz from there was shown me by an officer of the Bank of New Zealand, which upon assay was found to contain 81 ounces of gold and 1,225 ounces of silver to the ton of stone. The miners of the Thames district have great faith in finding the rock there equally rich in silver. The most valuable silver mines, however, that have been discovered in New Zealand are located in what is called the King County, but the Maoris, or original inhabitants, have hitherto refused to allow them to be worked. The proposition now being discussed by the New Zealand Government, to construct a railway through that country, by the western route, would, if carried out, open up for settlement that part of the North Island which has long been regarded both by the natives and Europeans as richer in mining treasures than any other in the colony.

Silver was not included in the list of New Zealand exports until 1869, and during that year 11,063 ounces were exported, of the value of \$14,993. The total quantity of silver entered for export from 1869 to the present time amounted to 383,365 ounces, valued at \$502,223.31.

The following is a table showing the quantity and value of silver exported from New Zealand for each year from 1869, when it first became an article of export, up to 1882.

Table showing the quantity and value of silver exported from the colony of New Zealand for each year from 1869 to 1882, inclusive.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Ounces.</i>			<i>Ounces.</i>	
1869	11,063	\$14,993	1876	12,683	\$15,855
1870	37,123	56,900	1877	33,893	37,780
1871	80,279	115,725	1878	23,019	28,775
1872	37,064	49,550	1879	20,645	20,560
1873	36,187	49,250	1880	20,205	22,500
1874	40,566	51,900	1881	18,885	21,180
1875	29,085	37,800	1882	5,694	6,258

7th. There is no coin or money of any kind on deposit in the New Zealand treasury. All payments are made through the Bank of New Zealand, the leading bank of the colony, and the one intrusted with the business of the Government. The banking business of the Government is let by contract. All the banks in the colony are invited to tender for the account, and it is given to the one offering the most favorable terms. At one time the Bank of New Zealand held the Government accounts without tender, but a few years ago it was pointed out that more favorable terms could be obtained from other banks, and an act of Parliament was passed requiring that tenders should be called. The Bank of New Zealand obtained the Government account as far back as 1862. The account had previously been kept by the Union Bank of Australia. It was urged that it was the duty of the Government to favor a New Zealand institution; that no foreign bank would study so well the interests of the colony. It was also urged that a branch of any foreign bank would necessarily be made to feel the effects of financial pressure in the country where the main bank was located, and that accommodation would be given or rejected not according to the requirements of the New Zealand patrons of the bank, but in accordance with the bank's engagements and interests elsewhere. The Government account was therefore transferred to the Bank of New Zealand, which has managed to keep it ever since.

The gold and silver coin are not shown separately in the Government returns, but the amount of coin in the banks and in circulation at the close of the year 1882 was £1,685,100 (\$8,200,928.27). This amount was distributed as follows among the various banks doing business in the colony, viz: Bank of New Zealand, £614,355; Union Bank of Australia, limited, £318,508; Bank of New South Wales, £314,473; Bank of Australasia, £126,646; National Bank of New Zealand, limited, £204,729; Colonial Bank of New Zealand, £106,967. The amount of gold and silver bullion in the banks in the year 1882 was £171,847.

8th. It would be difficult to form a just estimate of the amount of silver in the banks and in circulation in New Zealand, as the returns do not show each kind of coin separately, but include all under the general head of coin.

9th. There is no Government paper currency in circulation in New Zealand. The paper money is issued by the various banks of the colony. Their notes, however, cannot circulate outside of New Zealand, and have to pay a tax of 2 per cent. per annum on the amount issued. The paper money outstanding in the colony at the close of the year 1882 was £967,061 (\$4,706,202.35). Of this amount the Bank of New Zealand had £492,150; Union Bank of Australia, limited, £112,722; Bank of New South Wales, £82,441; Bank of Australasia, £64,540; National Bank of New Zealand, limited, £102,616.

The following is a table showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets, notes in circulation, amount of coin, bullion, deposit, rate of dividends, &c., of the various banks doing business in New Zealand for the quarter ended December 31, 1882:

Table showing the average amount of the assets, and of the capital and profits, &c., of the various banks of New Zealand for the quarter ended December 31, 1882.

LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Notes in circulation.	Bills in circulation.	Balance due to other banks.	Deposits.		
				Not bearing interest.	Bearing interest.	Total liabilities.
Bank of New Zealand	£492,150	£27,841	£5,898	£1,765,156	£1,902,273	£4,642,315
Union Bank of Australia (limited).	112,722	16,768	130	575,659	818,876	1,524,157
Bank of New South Wales..	82,441	232	3,942	295,752	511,805	894,174
Bank of Australasia	64,540	14,624	116	226,866	298,230	604,378
National Bank of New Zealand (limited).	112,589	6,682	11,916	348,790	379,723	859,703
Colonial Bank of New Zealand (limited).	102,616	2,805	8,902	364,425	340,511	819,261
Totals	967,061	68,956	30,907	3,576,650	4,251,420	9,343,991

Table showing the average amount of the assets, &c.—Continued.

ASSETS.

Banks.	Coin.	Bullion.	Notes and bills of other banks.	Balance due from other banks.	Landed property.
Bank of New Zealand.....	£614,355	£112,893	£24,397	£15,411	£72,349
Union Bank of Australia (limited).....	318,008	8,766	10,952	3,564	92,000
Bank of New South Wales.....	314,473	24,120	1,719	9,988	56,549
Bank of Australasia (limited).....	126,646	.....	4,527	33	52,663
National Bank of New Zealand (limited).....	204,729	15,470	5,162	9,009	75,249
Colonial Bank of New Zealand (limited).....	106,967	10,596	3,342	5,026	39,322
Totals.....	1,685,180	171,847	50 100	43,033	388,134

Banks.	Notes and bills discounted.	Debts due to the bank.	Securities not included under other heads.	Total assets.
Bank of New Zealand.....	£2,018,918	£4,743,861	£152,585	£8,019,387
Union Bank of Australia (limited).....	730,989	1,047,518	61,287	2,273,087
Bank of New South Wales.....	256,136	1,354,335	119,705	2,137,028
Bank of Australasia (limited).....	599,845	994,320	1,772	1,779,807
National Bank of New Zealand (limited).....	742,577	1,097,187	11,871	2,161,255
Colonial Bank of New Zealand (limited).....	506,533	743,775	65,012	1,480,576
Totals.....	4,855,002	9,980,997	412,233	17,851,144

Banks.	Capital and profits.			
	Capital paid up.	Rate per annum of last dividends.	Amount of last dividend.	Amount of reserved fund at time of declaring dividend.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		
Bank of New Zealand.....	£1,000,000	15	£75,000	£684,925
Union Bank of Australia (limited).....	1,500,000	16	120,000	964,135
Bank of New South Wales.....	1,000,000	17	87,500	595,119
Bank of Australasia (limited).....	1,200,000	12	72,000	453,114
National Bank of New Zealand (limited).....	350,000	7	14,000	25,316
Colonial Bank of New Zealand (limited).....	400,000	7	14,000	49,751
Totals.....	5,450,000	.....	382,500	2,772,363

Government deposits in Bank of New Zealand amount to £448,994, included in total liabilities, exclusive of debts abandoned as bad. Government securities amount to £264,615, included in total assets.

10th. There were no laws passed during the year 1882, directly affecting the coinage or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation of New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

This report would be incomplete without some mention of the public debt and the expenditures and revenue of New Zealand.

The financial year of the colony ends on the 31st March, and the latest figures at my disposal are for the year 1882. I am informed, however, by the honorable colonial treasurer, that the public debt had not materially increased since his last report, and that the expenditures of the colony have been less and the receipts more than his estimates for the financial year March 31, 1883.

On the 31st March, 1882, the gross indebtedness of the colony on account of loans was \$149,733,555, subject to a deduction of \$10,332,090 for sinking funds that have

accrued. The total expenditures and outstanding liabilities on the 31st of March, 1882, were \$72,643,243.22. Prior to the year 1870, the year in which the public works and immigration policy was initiated, the indebtedness of the colony was only \$35,320,500. Under the immigration and public works system the sum of \$93,500,000 has been borrowed: \$20,000,000 in 1870, \$13,750,000 in 1873, \$20,000,000 in 1874, \$3,750,000 in 1876, \$11,000,000 in 1877, and \$25,000,000 in 1879. Bills were passed during last session of Parliament authorizing a loan of \$20,000,000: \$15,000,000 for railways and public works, and \$5,000,000 for the North Island Trunk Railway.

It was provided that this money should be expended only at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year upon the works specified in the schedule to the act, namely, to complete works already partly constructed. This money was easily obtained in London at a comparatively low rate of interest. The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1882, was \$19,026,168. Of this amount \$7,350,535 was received at the customs, \$4,423,660 from the railways, \$725,580 from the post-office, \$387,275 telegraphic revenue, and the remainder from property tax, stamps, land transfers, &c. The revenue during the year exceeded the expenditures by more than \$1,000,000. The public debt of the colony is certainly very large, but it must be borne in mind that the greater part of it was incurred in the construction of railways and other public works which are owned and managed by the Government. The railways, besides developing the resources of the country, are now practically paying 4 per cent. on the amount expended in their construction.

For your further information on the subject of the financial affairs of New Zealand, I would respectfully refer you to my special report on "Australian Banking," transmitted to the Department of State in my dispatch No. 147, of the 21st of May last.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Auckland, New Zealand, June 2, 1883.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. John's, N. F., May 21, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated Washington, February 21, in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing on financial matters affecting this colony for 1882.

1. No gold coined.
2. No silver coined.
3. \$20,000 of gold coin and of gold bullion.
4. \$80,000 silver imported.

5, 6. No gold or silver accounted for, produced by miners.

At the close of the year 1882, the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury. \$400,000

Amount of gold coin in the banks	40,000
Circulation	40,000
Estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury	80,000
Estimated amount of silver coin in the banks and circulation	200,000
Estimated amount of paper currency and other outstanding, respectively..	100,000

10. During the year 1882 no laws were passed affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of metallic or paper circulation.

Herewith I beg to inclose statement of the Union and Commercial Banks of this island. The Savings Bank here is a Government institution for deposit of savings, interest drawn yearly at three per cent.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. N. MOLLOY,
United States Consul.

Hon. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C

NEW PROVIDENCE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nassau, N. P., March 29, 1883.

SIR: In response to your circular of February 21st, ult., containing certain inquiries for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, I beg leave to report as follows:

There is no mint in this colony, and there was no coinage of either gold or silver in 1882 in these islands.

There was no import nor export of gold or silver bullion in 1882; but gold coin to the value of \$21,900 was imported in that year from the United States, and \$2,228 of mixed gold and silver coin was exported to the United States and Great Britain.

There are no mines producing either gold or silver in this colony.

The amount of gold coin in the treasury and banks at the close of 1882 was \$58,782.45, and of silver coin \$18,336.97.

The officials cannot give the amount of coin in circulation, but it is estimated that the total amount of gold and silver coin in the colony, including that held by the treasury and the banks, will not exceed say \$150,000.

There is no paper currency, Government or other, issued in this colony, but a small amount, probably less than \$5,000, of United States paper currency is generally in circulation at par; that is, a dollar is worth four shillings and two pence sterling.

The coin in circulation is mostly British and United States gold and silver. American gold is worth par, the silver is worth four per cent. less.

There were no laws of the kind referred to passed in 1882.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. McLAIN, JR.,
Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CAPE COLONY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Town, June 2, 1883.

SIR: In reply to Department circular (separate) dated February 21, directing me to furnish all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper, and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters, &c., in this colony, I have the honor to submit the following statement, following your interrogatories according to their respective numbers:

1 and 2. No gold nor silver coined.

3. Gold imported	£265, 131
Gold bullion imported	98
4. Silver imported	22, 516
Silver bullion imported	4
Gold exported	51, 214
Silver exported	3, 644

5 and 6. Gold and silver produced by mines, none.

7 and 8. There are no means of obtaining a correct estimate of the value and quantity of gold, silver, and bronze coin, respectively, but the specie is as follows:

In the treasury	None.
In bank coffers	£1, 717, 126
In circulation or in the hands of the people	5, 539, 338
9. Government paper	None.
Bank notes	£942, 208

10. No law was passed in 1882 affecting the issue or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

JAS. W. SILER,
United States Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MALTA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, April 5, 1883.

SIR: In answer to the circular from the Department of State marked "separate," and dated February 21, 1883. In answer to interrogatories Nos. 1 and 2, no gold nor silver is coined here, the coinage of the Kingdom of Great Britain being the only legal tender.

Nos. 3 and 4. No record is kept of the imports or exports of moneys or bullion.

Nos. 5 and 6. There are no gold nor silver mines in the island.

Nos. 7 and 8. Neither the local treasury nor local banks publish any returns.

No. 9. Two local banks issue a small amount of paper currency, but they are unwilling to state the exact amount.

No. 10. No laws were passed here in 1882 affecting coinage or the issue of metallic or paper circulation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
United States Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[From Arbitrages et Parités, O. Haupt.]

They reckon in pounds sterling, but they have not laid aside entirely the ecu de Malta, or Maltese dollar, valued at 4s. 2d., and the Sicilian sendo, valued at 1s. 8d.

The monetary circulation is estimated to be about £1,000,000, principally in gold.

CYPRUS.

They reckon in sterling pounds. According to the law of the 17th of June, 1882, the legal value of the different coins in circulation has been fixed as follows:

Gold:

	Piasters.	Paras.
Sovereign	180	.....
Half-sovereign	90	.....
Turkish pound	162	.....
20-franc piece	142	20

Silver:

Piece of 2 shillings	18	.....
Shilling	9	.....
Sixpence	4	20
Threepence	2	10

Bronze:

Piaster	40
Half-piaster	20
Quarter-piaster	10

The silver coins are legal tender up to £3, or 540 piasters; bronze coins up to 3s., or 27 piasters.

The monetary circulation is as follows:

Gold	£184,000
Silver	41,800
Bronze	3,400

The amount of foreign coins is not known. They are quite rare in the island, and will soon yield entirely to English money.

FRANCE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, May 24, 1883.

SIR: Referring to your dispatch of February 2, 1883, marked "separate," asking, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be furnished with all information obtainable touching the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the

precious metals, also the amount of paper and metallic circulation in France during the calendar year 1882, and submitting for this purpose certain interrogatories, I have the honor to send herewith a statement giving the information desired, which has been kindly furnished by Mr. Tirard, the Minister of Finances.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI P. MORTON.

Statement made in reply to certain interrogatories of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the coinage, paper, and metallic circulation in France during the year 1882.

1st. What was the amount of gold coined in denominations and value?

Answer. Three million seven hundred and forty-two thousand francs in coins of 100 francs.

2d. What was the amount of silver coined in denominations and value?

Answer. One million one hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine and fifty one-hundredths francs in coins of 50 centimes.

3d. What was the import and export of gold coin and gold bullion?

Answer. Regarding the imports, 254,537,942 francs in coin, 830,876 hectograms; 30,724,474 francs in bullion, 107,224 hectograms. Regarding the exports, 176,195,702 francs in coins, 591,058 hectograms; 15,870,148 francs in bullion, 64,146 hectograms.

4th. What was the export and import of silver coin and bullion?

Answer. For the imports, 92,133,887 francs in coin, 6,657,411 hectograms; 33,860,531 francs in bullion, 2,084,520 hectograms. For the exports, 131,419,705 francs in coin; 8,554,742 hectograms, 25,874,227 francs in bullion, 1,664,187 hectograms.

5th and 6th. What amount of gold and silver was produced by the mines?

The amount of the production of the mines during the year 1882 will not be known before some months.

7th. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in the banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

8th. What was the estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury, in the banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

Answer. The metallic circulation belonging to the treasury is deposited in the Bank of France, and is not distinguished from the cash of the bank itself. The balance-sheet of December 28, 1882, of the bank shows that on that day the cash on hand was:

	Francs.
Gold	964,481,335. 16
Silver	1,091,275,662. 97
Total	2,055,756,998. 13

As for the amount of metallic currency held by other banks, the finance department has no information.

9th. What amount of paper currency, Government and other, respectively, was outstanding at the close of the year 1882?

Answer. In France the Bank of France alone can issue paper currency. On December 28, 1882, the amount outstanding was 2,790,357,475 francs.

10th. Were any laws passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation?

Answer. There were none.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, February 9, 1883.

SIR: The President of the Republic has signed a decree of the minister of finance fixing the value of principal foreign moneys in France for the year 1883.

The following is the value determined:

	Francs.	Centimes.
United States, the dollar	5	16
Germany, the mark	1	22
England, the pound sterling	25	20
Austria-Hungary, the florin	2	50
Spain, the piaster	4	81
Holland, the florin	2	5
Russia, the rouble	2	50

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. PEIXOTTO,
United States Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

MONETARY CIRCULATION IN FRANCE.

[Translated from Ottomar Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités*.]

According to official reports, the total coinage of gold and silver in France from 1795 to 1882 has been as follows:

	Francs.
100-franc pieces	55,396,900
50-franc pieces	46,833,400
40-franc pieces	204,432,360
20-franc pieces	7,168,602,800
10-franc pieces	965,051,690
5-franc pieces	210,947,190
Total of gold coined	8,651,264,340

In these figures is comprised a sum of 71,082,860 in pieces of 10 francs and 5 francs which have been retired from circulation. The following are the details of the coinage in chronological order:

100-franc pieces from 1855 to 1870.
100-franc pieces from 1878 to 1882.
50-franc pieces from 1855 to 1869.
40-franc pieces from 1803 to 1839.
20-franc pieces from 1803 to 1881.
10-franc pieces from 1850 to 1869.
5-franc pieces from 1854 to 1869.

Strictly speaking, the mint at Paris has not coined gold for the necessities of the country since 1879; an insignificant coinage of 100-franc pieces has been made of late on foreign account.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER,

deduction being made for the withdrawal of 222,166,304 francs in subsidiary coin, has been—

	Francs.
5-franc pieces	5,060,606,240
2-franc pieces	81,144,084
1-franc pieces	104,985,552
50-centime pieces	48,439,259
20-centime pieces	2,504,728

Total of silver coined 5,297,679,863

The total bronze coinage executed from 1852 to 1882 amounts to 63,591,224 francs.

MOVEMENT OF THE PRECIOUS METALS IN FRANCE.

We publish below the imports and exports of gold and silver from 1815 to 1836, according to an investigation upon the monetary situation made in 1869; and since 1837, according to the official commercial tables. As to the official figures, it is well to remark that the exports, especially as to gold, are often declared below their real value, in order to lessen the expense of insurance. The exports of silver have naturally been caused by the high price of this metal abroad, especially at London, where, from 1853 to 1864, the price constantly ranged above 60½*d.* per ounce. In 1865 and 1866, notwithstanding the continuation of the high rate, a mean of 61½*d.*, the importations exceeded the exportations by 117,000,000 francs.

After having established the bulk of the importation of the precious metals from commercial tables, we now attempt to arrive at the real circulation as it presents itself at the present time. Notwithstanding the criticisms previously made upon this subject, we allow these figures to remain without any correction, presuming that the difference of the declared from the real value will also apply to the importations as well as to the exportations, although we incline to increase the latter as to silver. However that may be, we admit, then, the figures 6,250,000,000 for gold and 3,297,000,000 for silver as the excess of importations, and at present it is only necessary to add the sums which were in the country before 1815, the year of our starting point. If to ascertain this we take the total of the coinage from 1795 to 1814, that is to say, 528,000,000 in gold and 1,036,000,000 in silver, we keep probably below the actual condition. We will then have in round figures a probable stock of seven thousand millions in gold, and four thousand three hundred and fifty millions in silver. It is now necessary to know the quantity of gold and silver absorbed in the country in the arts and manufactures, which is not very easy to do, as it is necessary to make an examination for a period extending over eighty years. Let us proceed in chronological order and take up the gold first.

We find in 1819 an estimate of Chaptal, according to which the consumption at this time was about ten millions a year; this will give us for twenty-five years a total of

250,000,000. In 1830 Mr. Jacob valued the quantity of gold employed for industrial purposes annually at 15,000,000; we will have, then, for eleven years, 165,000,000.

Since then the consumption has been greatly augmented; in 1840 it was valued at 25,000,000; in 1850, 35,000,000. In a word, for twenty years we have it augmented to the extent of 600,000,000. From 1851 to 1870 the consumption was increased, according to Mr. Burchard, to about 900,000,000, which would represent 45,000,000 per year. This figure is probably too high for the first five to ten years, but appears to be in harmony with the estimations of Mr. Lardy at the last monetary conference, following which the quantity of gold employed in the manufacture of jewelry, ornaments, &c., for these purposes alone figures at about 43,000,000 a year. We estimate even 50,000,000 for the twelve years from 1871 to 1882, and reserve for this period, in consequence, 600,000,000.

As a *résumé*, then, we have a total of 2,365,000,000, distributed as follows:

	Francs.
1795 to 1819, twenty-five years.....	250, 000, 000
1820 to 1830, eleven years.....	165, 000, 000
1831 to 1850, twenty years.....	600, 000, 000
1851 to 1870, twenty years.....	900, 000, 000
1871 to 1881, eleven years.....	600, 000, 000
Total.....	2, 515, 000, 000

In round numbers the situation is thus: Gold stock before 1815, 500,000,000, excess of importations from 1815 to 1831, 6,400,000,000, a total of 6,900,000,000; less the industrial consumption from 1795 to 1831, 2,500,000,000; remaining in circulation, 4,400,000,000.

Pursuing the same course for silver, and using the same sources of information, we arrive at the following results: From 1795 to 1819 we can estimate with Mr. Chaptal the value of the industrial employment at 10,000,000 per year; from 1820 to 1830 Mr. Jacob gives 15,000,000 as the mean per year; later the "bureau de garantie" gives about 12,000,000 in 1832, 15,000,000 in 1840, 12,000,000 in 1850, 14,000,000 in 1860, 17,000,000 in 1865, 15,000,000 in 1870, and 17,000,000 in 1875 and 1880. The amount of 17,000,000 was also cited by Mr. Lardy at the monetary conference as the average per year employed for industrial purposes. Recapitulating, we have a total of 1,170,000,000, distributed as follows:

	Francs.
1795 to 1819, twenty-five years.....	250, 000, 000
1820 to 1830, eleven years.....	165, 000, 000
1831 to 1850, twenty years.....	270, 000, 000
1851 to 1870, twenty years.....	300, 000, 000
1871 to 1882, twelve years.....	202, 000, 000
Total.....	1, 187, 000, 000

We have, then, in round numbers the following figures: Silver, stock before 1815, 1,000,000,000; excess of imports from 1815 to 1831, 3,300,000,000; total, 4,300,000,000; less the industrial consumption from 1795 to 1882, 1,200,000,000; remaining in circulation, 3,100,000,000.

As to the composition of these amounts, it is very difficult to give the details. There are certainly among the 5-franc pieces a great number of Italian, Belgian, and Grecian pieces, which, however, have been little by little withdrawn from France and returned to the countries which issued them. The fractional coin is included in the total of 240,000,000, of which about 200,000,000 only remain in France, and the remainder in the colonies. By wholly disregarding the question of foreign coins, for the reasons indicated, we have, as the effective circulation in France at this time, 2,900,000,000 in 5-franc pieces and 200,000,000 in fractional money, making an aggregate of 3,100,000,000.

If it is desired to extend the examination further, we should arrive at the following results concerning the 5-franc pieces, which we give, however, with reservation.

	Coined.
1795 to 1806.....	233, 000, 000
1807 to 1814.....	733, 000, 000
1815 to 1823.....	403, 000, 000
1824 to 1830.....	798, 000, 000
1831 to 1847.....	1, 634, 000, 000
1848 to 1851.....	461, 000, 000
1852 to 1856.....	159, 000, 000
1857 to 1866.....	2, 000, 000
1867 to 1872.....	266, 000, 000
1873 to 1875.....	290, 000, 000
1876 to 1877.....	81, 000, 000
Total.....	5, 060, 000, 000

We base our calculation upon the well-known fact that the 5-franc pieces coined under the first republic, under the consulate and empire, and under Louis XVIII were auriferous pieces containing at least one thousandth part of gold, and that these coins, as also a great part of those coined under Charles X, which also contained about one-half thousandth gold, were much sought for during the time of the exportation of fine silver for remelting.

RECAPITULATION.

From the quotations which we have given, and the coinage of 63,500,000 in copper coins of which the circulation in France is probably 55,000,000 and the rest in the colonies, we have the following figures as the probable stock of gold and silver in our country :

Gold.....	4,400,000,000
5-franc pieces.....	2,900,000,000
Fractional money.....	200,000,000
Bronze.....	55,000,000
Total.....	7,555,000,000

ALGERIA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Algiers, Africa, April 14, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular marked "Separate" and dated February 21, requesting all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, import, and export of gold and silver and paper currency in Algeria at the close of the year 1882.

In reply to the interrogatories propounded by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury I beg to transmit the following information:

1 and 2. There is no mint in this colony.

3 and 4. The imports of gold coin, silver and bullion amounted to 3,935,384 francs, and those of silver to 5,800,000 francs, chiefly in Spanish coin.

The exports of silver coin were calculated to 24,700 francs.

5 and 6. There are no gold nor silver mines worked in Algeria.

7 and 8. The amount of gold coin in the treasury on the 31st of December, 1882, amounted to 186,000 francs; of silver coin, to 576,000 francs, and of silver bullion, to 70,000 francs.

The estimated amount of gold coin in banks was, at the same date, 18,000,000 francs; of silver coin, 10,000,000 francs, and of silver bullion, 1,500,000 francs. The amount of gold coin in circulation is calculated approximately to be 30,000,000 francs; of silver, 20,000,000 francs, and of bullion, 2,000,000 francs.

9. The paper currency issued by the Bank of Algeria amounts to 58,000,000 francs, and the paper currency of all descriptions is estimated to 64,000,000 francs.

10. No laws or decrees were passed during the year 1882 affecting the issue or legal tender of the metallic and paper circulation in this colony.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. JOURDAN,
United States Consul.

To the honorable ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

GUADELOUPE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guadeloupe, June 22, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a circular marked "separate," dated Washington, February 21, 1883, from the Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, requesting to be furnished with information "in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting the country to which I am accredited."

Through the courtesy of his honor the director of the interior, with whom I have

corresponded on the subject, I am now enabled to answer the interrogatories propounded therein. They are as follows:

1. There is no gold coined in this colony.
2. There is no silver coined in this colony.
3. There was imported from France, during the year 1882, Spanish doubloons to the value of 29,747.50 francs.
4. There was imported from France, during the same year, silver five-franc pieces to the amount of 800,000 francs; silver in smaller denominations, 70,000 francs; total of silver coin imported same year, 870,000 francs.
5. There are no gold mines in this colony.
6. There are no silver mines in this colony.
7. There was in the colony, at the end of the year 1882, gold coin as follows:

	Francs.
In the treasury (French gold)	262,220 00
In the bank (French gold)	1,645,910 00
In the bank (foreign gold)	63,488 50

Making a total in the treasury and bank, at the end of the calendar year 1882, of 1,971,618.50 francs.

There is no gold in circulation in the colony; it can only be obtained from the bank at a premium.

I have not received during my whole stay here, to my recollection, any gold for fees.

8. There was, at the end of the year 1882, silver coin as follows:

	Francs.
In the treasury (French silver)	694,885 00
In the bank (French silver)	219,801 20
In the bank (foreign silver)	40,824 00

Making a total amount of silver in the treasury and bank, at the end of the calendar year 1882, of 955,510.20 francs.

His honor the director of the interior estimates the amount of silver coin in circulation, at the end of the calendar year 1882, to be 500,000 francs.

9. The bank had in circulation at the end of the calendar year 1882 bank bills, in the denominations of 500-franc, 100-franc, 25-franc, and 5-franc bills to the amount of 5,003,885 francs.

10. There was no law passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, and legal tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BARTLETT,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH COLONIES.

[Translation from Ottomar Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités*.]

ALGERIA.—The Bank of Algeria can alone issue notes, which are legal currency in the colony. The bills are of 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 francs. Their issue must not exceed three times the metallic reserve. The present circulation amounts to about 60,000,000, against a reserve of 24,000,000 of francs.

It is very difficult to take an account of the stock of gold and silver held in the colony, it being the mania of the natives to hoard coin.

According to estimates received directly from Algiers, the circulation was valued at the beginning of 1883, including what may have been concealed under one form or another, as follows:

	Francs.
In gold coin	50,000,000
In 5-franc pieces	35,000,000
In fractional coin	18,000,000

FRENCH COCHIN CHINA.—The Bank of the Indo-China alone has the right to issue notes. Its bills are 5, 20, and 100 piasters. On the 30th of June, 1882, its metallic reserve was 2,743,703 francs, against an issue of 4,716,542 francs.

In regard to the monetary statistics, there does not exist any definite data to enable one to give an estimation of the circulation, which, however, is not very considerable, either in Cochin China or the other colonies.

GUIANA.—Computations are made in francs and centimes, as in France; there is no colonial money. The circulation consists exclusively of French silver pieces, principally in fractional coin. Pesos and onzas are no longer met with.

The colonial bank has alone the right to issue notes. Its bills are of 25, 100, and 500 francs, with the liberty to have also notes of 5 francs. On the 30th of June, 1882, the metallic reserve was 703,186 francs, against an issue of 1,513,375 francs.

MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE.—The French monetary system is in full force here, to the exclusion of all other coin. The colonial pound and the Indian franc have been abolished.

The colonial bank has the right to issue notes. The situation was as follows on the 30th of June, 1882:

Bank of Martinique:	Francs.
Metallic reserve.....	2,524,932
Notes in circulation	5,546,050

Bank of Guadeloupe:	
Metallic reserve	2,295,163
Notes in circulation	6,329,020

The circulation consists chiefly of subsidiary coins.

PONDICHERRY.—The computations are in rupees of 16 annas of 12 pies each, as in the English Indies, and 8 fanons, which are divided into 24 caches. The value of the rupee depends naturally upon the price of fine silver, but the colonial administration has adopted the fixed exchange of 1 rupee equal to 2.40 francs.

Gold coins are very rare, and are bought rather as curiosities or as jewelry; in any case they do not play any considerable part in the circulation. The fractional coin is that of the Indies—that is to say, pieces of one-half and one-quarter rupee, of 2 annas, one half and one-quarter anna, and of 1 cache.

The Bank of Indo-China has the privilege of issuing notes, of which the bills are 10 and 50 rupees.

THE ISLAND OF REUNION.—The legal coin since the decree of demonetization of the piaster in 1878 is the franc. The circulation is composed exclusively of silver pieces, chiefly of fractional coin. The 5-franc pieces even are very rare. Gold is found only in the vaults of the treasurer-general, who does not part with them.

The bank of Rennion alone has the right of issuing notes, of which the bills are of 5, 20, 100, 500, and 1,000 francs. At the end of February, 1883, the issue amounted to about 8,500,000 francs, against a reserve of about 4,000,000 francs in silver and *billon* coin.

The importation as well as the exportation of coin is nothing, with the exception of 5-franc pieces, which from time to time are sought from Madagascar.

SENEGAL.—The computations are made in francs and centimes. The circulation is composed principally of fractional coin. The 5-franc piece is very much sought after by the inhabitants for ornaments.

The bank of Senegal alone has the right of issuing notes. On the 30th of June, 1882, its reserve was 808,445 francs, against an issue of 425,755 francs.

BELGIUM.

[Translated from O. Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités.*]

The coinage struck by Belgium from 1830 to 1880 has been—

	Francs.
Gold.....	588,300,000
Five-franc pieces	514,500,000
Fractional currency.....	33,000,000

It is estimated that the total amount of 5-franc pieces re-melted and exported was 200,000,000, consequently the actual stock would be about 300,000,000 francs, against about 350,000,000 in gold.

GERMANY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Berlin, May 30, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with your "separate" instruction of the 21st February last, I have now the honor to forward for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury a copy of a note of the 26th May from the foreign office, covering a memorial on the coinage for 1882, with translation, which has been sent in reply to the circular from the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. A. SARGENT.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

BERLIN, *May 26, 1883.*

To Mr. A. A. SARGENT,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America:*

The undersigned has the honor of referring to his honored note of the 2d ultimo to transmit to Mr. A. A. Sargent, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, the inclosed promemoria, in which is given the desired information concerning the German coinage statistics for the calendar year 1882.

The undersigned, while also sending in addition one copy each of memorials 10 and 11 (Nos. 20 and 114), laid in the mean while before the Reichstag on the carrying out of the legislation on coinage, avails himself of this occasion to renew to the minister the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

BUSCH.

MEMORANDUM.

1. In the calendar year 1882 the following amounts were coined in the German mints:

	Marks.
Double crowns (20-mark pieces)	13, 173, 260
Crowns (10-mark pieces)	133, 820
Total	13, 307, 080

2. The amount of imperial silver coin minted in the same year was 2,692,028 marks.

3. The import and export of money for the same period was as follows:

Import:	Kilograms, net.
Gold coin	9, 935
Gold, crude, in bars and scraps	1, 342
Export:	
Gold coin	12, 042
Gold, crude, in bars and scraps	3, 213

4. The same in silver:

Import:	
Silver coin	9, 904
Silver, crude, in bars and scraps	33, 404
Export:	
Silver coin	10, 341
Silver, crude, in bars and scraps	84, 679

- 5 and 6. The production of mines in Germany amounted in 1882 to about the following:

In fine gold to 376 kilograms of the value of 1,051,000 marks.

In fine silver to 214,982 kilograms of the value of 32,763,000 marks.

- 7 and 8. Up to the end of the year 1882 the imperial gold coinage amounted to 1,776,067,395 marks.

To be deducted from that amount are the following sums:

The sum of 120,000,000 marks deposited as imperial war fund under the law of November 11, 1871. (Imperial laws, page 403.)

The gold coins withdrawn up to the end of 1882 as unfit for circulation, amounting in nominal value to 863,535 marks.

The imperial silver coinage amounted up to the end of the year 1882 to 447,102,390.80 marks. Of this amount 5,000,000 marks in 20 pfennig pieces have been withdrawn and recoined in 1 and 2 mark pieces, and, further, 12,552.90 marks have been withdrawn as unfit for circulation.

By way of reply to points touched upon in questions 7 and 8, reference is made to the memorandum which accompanied the note of the foreign office of August 5, 1881, and it is added that the amount of current German money and of gold in bars or of foreign coins (the pound fine at 1,392 marks) in the Imperial Bank, and in the German note banks was, at the end of 1882, 642,391,000 marks.

9. There are at present in circulation imperial treasury notes 148,504,890 marks, subdivided as follows: 20,025,780 marks in 5-mark notes, 23,718,060 marks in 20-mark notes, and 104,761,050 marks in 50-mark notes.

Of these imperial treasury notes, 28,504,890 marks are to be gradually withdrawn by the year 1891, in accordance with the law of April 30, 1874. (Imperial laws, page 40.)

The circulation of bank notes, which is regulated by the bank law of March 14, 1873 (Imperial law, p. 177), amounted at the end of 1882 to 1,033,569,000 marks.

10. There has been no legislation in Germany on the subject of this memorandum during the year 1882.

[Translation from Dr. A. Sæbber.]

The circulation in Germany at the close of the year 1882 may be considered as follows:

There were coined up to the close of the year 1882 1,776,067,395 marks of gold; deducting, however, 120,000,000 marks as deposit for the war reserve fund, 863,535 marks in worn coins and called in for recoinage, and from 200,000,000 to 220,000,000 marks exported and not returned, it would leave in round numbers about 1,440,000,000 marks as circulation and bank reserve. To this has to be added 460,000,000 marks in thalers, 440,000,000 fractional currency, also 152,000,000 marks state treasury notes, and 380,000,000 marks bank notes. A portion of the metallic reserve in the Reichs Bank (National Bank), to cover the paper issues, consisting of bars and foreign coin, must be considered in the estimate of the circulation. The metallic reserve on the 31st December, 1881, amounted to 71,000,000 marks.

This would give a per capita for 45,500,000 population as follows:

	Marks.
Gold	33.80
Old silver currency	10.10
Silver currency	9.77
Paper circulation	10.80
Total	64.47

Former published statements of researches made on the 31st of October of each year of the metallic reserve in the subtreasuries and the most important private institutions, including the amount held by the Reichs Bank in October, 1880, give the following:

	Reichs Bank.	Other banks.
	Marks.	Marks.
Gold	185,000,000	139,841,000
Currency	33,000,000	17,582,000
Thalers	317,000,000	12,120,000

Which would leave about 130,000,000 thalers in active circulation.

No information since above stated time has been received from the Reichs Bank.

In regard to other banks and subtreasuries their report for 1881 up to October shows no material change from the previous year. They reported 132,000,000 in gold, 17,700,000 thalers, and 15,600,000 in currency.

The expectation that during the year 1881 and 1882, a much larger amount than ever would be withdrawn from the Reichs Bank for circulation, has not been fulfilled.

A small increase in the circulation of thalers is however noticeable, as the circulation two years ago was 7.1 per cent. and now 9.4 per cent. It is also not improbable that the circulation among the public increased at a higher ratio than the reserves in the banks.

Taking it altogether there seems to be no doubt that an estimate of more than 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 for active circulation, of the 460,000,000 in banks and circulation would be erroneous.

In conclusion we will give an estimate for the year 1882, sent to us, on the circulation and reserve of coins in Germany, which is based in part upon official reports, and in part upon combinations of former reports. Having no reliable data in regard to the export and the recoinage of gold coins and silver thalers a certain allowance for error must be admitted, still on the whole we acknowledge it of sufficient worth.

Metallic reserve and circulation in Germany for 1882, ending December 31.

	Subtreasuries and other in- stitutions.	Banks, others than Reichs bank.	Reichs Bank.	In the hands of the pub- lic.	Total.
Gold coin and bullion:					
Amount	50,000,000	83,000,000	211,000,000	1,196,000,000	1,540,000,000
Per cent	3.2	5.5	13.7	77.6	100.0
Thalers:					
Amount	11,000,000	5,000,000	294,000,000	150,000,000	460,000,000
Per cent	2.4	1.1	63.9	32.6	100.0
Silver currency:					
Amount	16,000,000	1,700,000	35,000,000	373,300,000	427,000,000
Per cent	3.7	0.4	8.2	87.7	100.0
Reichs Kassenshine:					
Amount	25,000,000	2,100,000	18,800,000	106,100,000	152,000,000
Per cent	16.5	1.4	11.2	69.8	100.0
Total amount	102,000,000	91,800,000	558,800,000	1,826,400,000	2,579,000,000
Total per cent.....	3.9	3.6	21.8	70.8	100.0

If to the aforementioned 2,579,000,000 marks, 339,000,000 in bank notes, inclusive of 240,000,000 of treasury notes (Reichs Bank notes), be added, you will have 2,918,-000,000 marks in bank reserves and circulation.

This would give in per cent., compared with England, United States, and France, as follows:

	Germany, end- ing December 31, 1882.	England, July, 1882.	United States, October, 1882.	France, Sep- tember, 1882.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Gold	52.8	80.2	45.8	55.3
Silver	30.4	12.5	17.0	38.3
Paper money.....	16.8	7.3	37.2	6.4

HOLLAND.

[Translation.]

CIRCULATION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

[Ottomar Haupt's Arbitrages et Parités. Paris, 1883; 6th edition.]

It is very difficult to make an exact estimate of the circulation of gold. In the beginning of 1883 the total circulation was estimated at about 25,000,000 florins (\$10,050,000), viz, 5,000,000 florins in the Netherlands Bank, and 20,000,000 in the country. According to our own calculations we think this estimate rather above than below the truth.

The coinage of gold has practically ceased since the year 1879, during which year 581,036 pieces of 10 florins were struck. In 1878 the coinage was limited to a very

small sum. From 1875 to 1877 it amounted to 6,800,000 florins; the total amount of gold coin issued from 1875 to 1880 was, therefore, 74,303,910 florins (\$29,870,171), all in 10-florin pieces.

In regard to ducats, it can be said their circulation amounted to nothing, for the total amount of these pieces issued from 1871 to 1880 represents a value of only 306,119 ducats, all of which were no doubt exported.

The monetary situation in Holland in 1879 was highly satisfactory; gold was abundant in the country, and on the last of September of the same year the bank held 37,348,000 florins of Holland coins and 71,306,000 florins in bars and foreign coins. On the other hand, the circulation was estimated at 31,000,000 florins, which, added to the above figures, give a general total of 140,000,000 florins (\$56,280,000). Holland has, then, lost during the last three years about 115,000,000 florins in gold.

In regard to silver, it is necessary to take into consideration the circulation in the colonies, which is quite considerable. The situation in the Dutch possessions, particularly Java, is very peculiar.

In 1877, with the view of regulating the monetary system of the Dutch East Indies, a law was passed ordering the introduction of the double standard in the colonies concurrently with the suspension of the coinage of silver. The colonies possessing, so to speak, no gold, it followed that the foreign exchanges were based upon silver; but the ability to exchange in Holland at par the depreciated metal for gold protected the monetary system of the colonies, which in fact proved to be equal to a monetary system resting solely upon gold.

From 1840 to 1874, the date of the suspension of the coinage of silver, the coinage of subsidiary coins amounted to 461,233,443 florins. During the same period the total coinage of fractional coins amounted to 8,326,186 florins for Holland, and 17,844,368 florins for the colonies, in addition to about 3,500,000 struck between 1840 and 1850 for the Indian possession.

Supposing, as was the case in Germany, that about 20 per cent. of the total coinage was remelted, there remains an actual amount of silver in circulation both in the mother country and the colonies of 370,000,000 florins, *i. e.*, Holland, 150,000,000 florins, and the colonies, 220,000,000 florins.

The export of silver into foreign countries, including the possessions in the Eastern Dutch Possessions during the years 1842 to 1880, amounted to 320,714,658 florins.

During that period of thirty-eight years the reflow to Holland was very small, scarcely more than 5,000,000 florins in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -florin pieces.

If we estimate the population of the mother country at 4,000,000, and that of the colonies at 2,500,000, which latter figure is rather a little too high, as in some parts of the colonies the Austrian Maria Theresa thaler, the Mexican piaster, and the rupee still take the place of the Holland coins, we arrive at the following figures for the beginning of 1883:

Circulation in the Netherlands:		Florins per capita.
Gold		6.25
Silver		37.50
Fractional		2.08
In the colonies:		
Gold, at the highest		1 to 2
Silver		90
Fractional		7.10

JAVA.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Batavia, August 13, 1883.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 21st February, and in reply to the inquiries therein made have to inform you:

1st and 2d. That the coinage of gold and silver is not undertaken here, Netherlands India being without any mint.

3d. The import of gold coin by the Java Bank, a semi-official institution, and the most important, amounted in 1882 to £40,000 in sovereigns and 300,000 francs in napoleons, while the amount of sovereigns entered by other banking institutions amounted in all to about £30,000 during same period.

I cannot furnish exact figures regarding this last entry, as the information has been refused by one banking institution, but I know their import to be but slight. Of gold bullion nothing was imported during the past year.

The export of gold coin is uncertain, as no data can be got.

The only buyers (exporters) are travelers and natives who are about to make the Mecca pilgrimage, and who purchase sovereigns or napoleons for private use. The amount not carried away in this manner is worked into jewelry, &c., for the population.

4th. Regarding silver. There has been no import or export of bullion, nor export of coin, but \$170,000 Mexican were imported by the Government during 1882 for the use of Chinese miners in the Banca tin mines.

5th. There are no producing gold mines in Netherlands India.

6th. *Idem* as regards silver.

7th. The amount of gold coin held by the Java Bank at the end of 1882 amounted to 800,000 florins. In the treasury there was nothing, and in circulation but a trifle, if anything.

8th. The amount of silver coin held by the Java Bank at the close of 1882 amounted to 25,500,000 florins, and the amount held by the treasury footed up 10,000,000 florins. The amount which was in circulation it is impossible to state.

9th. At the end of 1882 there was no Government currency in circulation, as the Government does not issue notes. Java Bank notes to the extent of 38,000,000 florins were outstanding. Of other paper currency there was none.

10th. No laws were passed during the past year in any way affecting money.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

OSCAR HATFIELD,
U. S. Consul.

Hon. J. DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Vienna, November 16, 1882.

SIR: Referring to Mr. Phelps's dispatch, numbered 75, under date of 21st June last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication (accompanied by its translation) recently received from the foreign office, being a supplementary report on the coinage, production, and commerce of the precious metals and the extent and condition of the currency of the Kingdom of Hungary at the close of the year 1881.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALPHONSO TAFT.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosures.]

- 1.—Count Hoyos to Mr. Taft, November 12, 1882.
- 2.—Translation of the same.

[Translation.]

To the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America:

Mr. TAFT: With the most respectful note of June 13th, of this year, numbered 27⁹²², the ministry of foreign affairs has been in the position to furnish to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Mr. Taft, the desired information concerning the conditions of gold and silver and the paper money matters in Austria.

At present the ministry for foreign affairs has the honor of transmitting to his excellency analogous information concerning the above-mentioned questions in regard to Hungary, since the royal Hungarian ministry of finances has answered the questions addressed to it, as follows:

1. In the course of the year 1881 there were coined in the royal mint in Kremnitz 220,526 gold coins, amounting in value to 2,548,725.75 florins, Austrian currency, of which 308,789 were 20-franc pieces, and 11,737 were 10-franc pieces.

2. Silver pieces have been coined: 15,494,763 florin pieces, to the value of 15,494,763 florins, Austrian currency.

3. In the course of the year 1881 the import of gold amounted to: in gold coin 13,603 kilograms; in bars, 547 kilograms. The export: in gold coin, 1,440 kilograms; in bars, 173 kilograms.

4. In the course of the year 1881 the import of silver amounted to 30,549 kilograms in coin, and in bars 126,725 kilograms. The export, in silver coin, 2,908 kilograms; in bars, 1,050 kilograms.

5. In the year 1881 the mines of the Kingdom of Hungary produced 1,563.9023 kilograms gold.

6. The yield of silver was 17,583.0598 kilograms.

7. In the Government vaults there was at the end of the year 1881 gold coin to the value of 539,810 florins, Austrian currency. Respecting the private banks, the desired information cannot be given, since no reliable data concerning them are on hand.

8. The amount of silver coin in the Government vaults during the year 1881 was 1,500,387 florins, Austrian currency.

9. At the end of the year 1881 there were in circulation bank-notes to the value of 354,207,560 florins, Austrian currency, and statements, at the end of December, 320,434,947 florins, Austrian currency.

The bullion supply of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, on the 31st of December, 1881, amounted to the sum of 68,725,532 florins in gold, and to 122,130,826 florins, Austrian currency, in silver.

10. During the year 1881 no regulations nor laws were passed concerning the paper money or the fractional currency (coin).

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to his excellency the minister the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Vienna, November 12, 1882.

For the minister of foreign affairs:

HOYOS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Vienna, August 6, 1883.

SIR: Referring to your circular of February 21, 1883, receipt of which was acknowledged in my No. 42 of April 7, I have the honor to inform you that I applied immediately at the foreign office for the information therein solicited, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the coinage, &c., of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

I have this day received from the imperial royal ministry of foreign affairs a communication on this subject, of which I inclose a translation and a copy.

I have, &c.,

ALPHONSO TAFT.

[Translation.]

The imperial and royal ministry of foreign affairs has not failed to address itself to the ministries of finances of both parts of the empire in order to obtain the information requested in the esteemed note of April 4 of this year in reference to the coinage of Austria-Hungary.

The ministry of finance has answered the questions as set forth in the above-mentioned note as follows:

1 and 2. At the principal imperial and royal mint in Vienna there were coined—

	Florins.
Eight-florin (20-franc) gold pieces.....	928, 835
Four florin (10-franc) gold pieces.....	None.
Quadruple ducats.....	552, 422
Single ducats.....	1, 871, 563
Two-florin silver pieces.....	241, 542
One-florin silver pieces.....	5, 476, 005

3 and 4:

The export of gold amounted to.....	4, 327, 750
The import of gold amounted to.....	17, 881, 400
The export of silver amounted to.....	43, 436, 484
The import of silver amounted to.....	3, 083, 670

5 and 6. The production of gold and silver in the kingdoms and countries represented in the Reichsrath during the year 1882 can be given only approximately. Of gold about 11 kilograms and of silver about 31,000 kilograms were produced.

7 and 8. On the 31st day of December, 1882, there were deposited in the imperial and royal Government vaults—

	Florins.
Gold coins to the amount of	1, 637, 965
Current silver coins to the amount of	2, 733, 818
At the vaults of the state debt:	
Gold coins to the amount of	50, 600
Current silver coins to the amount of	1, 676, 200
At the provincial vaults:	
Gold coins to the amount of	683, 762
Current silver coins to the amount of	1, 154, 115

The cash amount in the Austro-Hungarian Bank on the 31st December, 1882, was 79,172,204 florins in gold coins and 114,567,301 florins in silver coins.

Of drafts on foreign places there were on hand at that time £9,396 sterling.

9. The state notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1882, amounted to 351,493,795 florins, and the legal-tender notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank to 368,633,710 florins.

10. No laws were passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage or the paper currency.

From the royal Hungarian ministry of finances the following replies to the questions have been submitted:

No. 1. During the year 1882 there were coined at the royal mint at Kremnitz 317,502 gold pieces, to the value of 2,517,698.70 florins, Austrian currency; of these 304,152 were 20-franc pieces, and 13,350 were 10-franc pieces.

No. 2. Of silver pieces there were coined 1,897,441 1-florin pieces.

No. 3. The import of gold during 1882 amounted to 11,511 kilograms in coins and to 1,260 kilograms in bars.

The export of gold during 1882 amounted to 2,983 kilograms in coins, and no bars.

No. 4. The import and export of silver in 1882 was:

	Kilograms.
Import of silver coins	15, 135
Import of silver in bars	22, 585
Export of silver coins	556, 875
Export of silver in bars	None.

No. 5. The gold produced by the mines of the Kingdom of Hungary in 1882 amounted to 17,242.978 kilograms.

No. 6. The silver produced was 165,682.300 kilograms.

No. 7. At the end of the year 1882 there were on hand at the Hungarian Government vaults gold coins to the amount of 1,110,376.755 florins, Austrian currency. In regard to private banks the desired information for 1882 or 1881 cannot be given, as no reliable data are at hand.

No. 8. The amount of silver coins on hand in the Hungarian Government vaults at the end of 1882 was 235,225.055 florins, Austrian currency.

No. 9. At the end of the year 1882 the value of the bank notes in circulation in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was 368,633,710 florins, Austrian currency, and of the state notes at the same period of time 351,493,795 florins, Austrian currency.

No. 10. No laws have been passed during the year 1882 affecting the paper currency or the coinage.

The minister of foreign affairs, respectfully transmitting the foregoing to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, Mr. Alphonso Taft, is so free as to return herewith the quoted letter.

The undersigned avails himself at the same time of this opportunity to renew to the envoy of the United States of North America the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Vienna, August 4, 1883.

For the minister of foreign affairs:

M. PASETTI.

To the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, Mr. ALPHONSO TAFT.

[From Ottomar Haupt's Arbitrages et Parités.]

The reserve of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in April, 1883, amounted to about 70,000,000 of florins and 10,000,000 in securities, convertible into gold on demand, which makes a total of 80,000,000 florins. In the Treasury there were at the same period about 10,000,000 florins, and if we add about a same amount as being held by private banks and in the country we have 100,000,000 florins for the stock of gold. As regards silver, the reserve in the Austro-Hungarian Bank at the same period was 118,000,000 florins. The stock in the Treasury, in private banks, and the country can be estimated at about 20,000,000 florins, which would give a sum total of about 140,000,000 florins.

DENMARK.

[Translation from O. Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités.*]

The total coinage from 1873 to 1881 is as follows :

Gold kroner.....	34,751,640
Silver kroner.....	18,148,229

According to the best information the gold coin in circulation at the end of 1882 had risen to about crowns 4,000,000. The stock of gold in the National Bank was estimated at about crowns 25,000,000 in Scandinavian pieces, besides some gold in bars. As to silver the circulation should be estimated at that time at 15,000,000 crowns and the stock of the bank 3,000,000 crowns. Conceding that the foreign coin and bars held by the bank can at any time be converted into national coin, the total amount of stock in gold comes to 54,000,000 crowns.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Stockholm, December 27, 1882.

SIR: Agreeably to the instructions of your circular dispatch of April 12, 1882, I addressed to Baron Hochschild, minister of foreign affairs, under date of May 13, 1882, the prescribed interrogatories relative to the production of gold and silver, the monetary circulation and legislation in these United Kingdoms. The minister of foreign affairs transmitted the inquiries to the financial departments of Sweden and Norway, and the answers have been received recently at this legation, translated copies of which are herewith inclosed. These data given all apply to the calendar year 1881.

I forward also printed copies of the latest monetary legislation of Sweden and Norway.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

JOHN L. STEVENS.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

COINAGE AND MOVEMENT OF GOLD IN SWEDEN AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1881.

Coined: 512 kilograms, coined into 47,250 pieces of 20 crowns, and 65,000 pieces of 5 crowns.

Imported: 2,130 kilograms, or 4,768,000 crowns; bullion, 226 kilograms.

Exported: 483 kilograms, or 1,080,000 crowns.

Obtained from mines: Bullion, 1 kilogram.

In treasury and banks: 8,786 kilograms, or 20,058,000 crowns.

In circulation: 5,500,000 crowns.

COINAGE AND MOVEMENT OF SILVER IN SWEDEN AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1881.

Coined: 6,980 kilograms, coined into 619,147 pieces of 1 crown, 267,905 pieces of 50 öre, 1,391,553 pieces of 25 öre, 762,741 pieces of 10 öre.

Imported: 1,971 kilograms, or 328,637 crowns; bullion, 841 kilograms.

Exported: 744 kilograms, or 124,000 crowns; bullion, 3 kilograms.

Obtained from mines: 1,176 kilograms.

In treasury and banks: 24,954 kilograms, or 4,159,046 crowns. The above does not include amount in Eskilda banks, as that is small.

In circulation: 11,000,000 in 1880; no essential change since.

Bank-note circulation at close of year 1881: 86,730,088.

Copy of a communication from the department of finance and customs of Norway to the minister of foreign affairs, dated at Christiania, December 11, 1881.

In consequence of a communication of May 17 of the present year, and the communications of September 22, 1879, of December 10, 1880, and August 9, 1881, from the royal department, we beg to give the following information:

No gold coined in 1881.

The amount of silver coined in 1881 about 117,900 crowns, besides 60,000 crowns in pieces of 50 öre; 57,910 in 10 öre pieces, the whole amounting to 696 kilograms.

Imports of gold and silver in bars and coin supposed to be 257,000 crowns.

Exported, 932,200 crowns.

No gold produced in the country.

At Kongsberg mine, the only silver mine in Norway, there was produced of fine silver, from July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, about 4,812 kilograms.

The amount of coined and uncoined gold and silver in the Bank of Norway at the close of 1881, 21,362,000. Of this only a small sum in silver, supposed to be about 150,000 crowns.

Amount of coined silver in the national treasury at the close of 1881, 839,000 crowns. Amount of coined gold, none.

Amount of coined silver of Norwegian stamp in circulation at close of 1881, 4,000,000 crowns, besides a small amount of Danish and silver coin in circulation.

Amount of gold in the other banks than the Bank of Norway, as well as in circulation, very small.

The Bank of Norway is alone authorized to issue notes in the country.

Amount of bank-notes in circulation at close of 1881, 37,654,000 crowns.

I send a copy of the law of June 5, 1881, relating to coinage.

In 1882 no monetary law passed.

HELLIESEN.

RUSSIA.

[Translated from Ottomar Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités*.]

In a country like Russia, where paper money has reigned since 1843 without interruption as supreme master, and where the premium upon gold and silver for many years has driven the precious metals abroad, it is difficult to speak of a monetary circulation. We only give the figures of the Imperial Bank, the sole depository of metallic money. The stock of this establishment, including coin and bars, rose in April, 1883, to 206,000,000 roubles, of which a small part only was in silver, and the rest in gold. These figures show an increase of about 65,000,000 roubles upon the stock of four or five years previous, and a decrease in the stock for the years 1873, '74, '75, and '76, which varied between 196,000,000 and 229,000,000 roubles. The amount of credit money has reached 1,113,000 roubles. Of these figures about 950,000,000 are in circulation, the rest being held in reserve, and should probably be set aside. The production of the gold mines of the Empire is considerable; the average for the last ten years has been about 128,000,000 francs a year. The metal is always taken to the mint, which converts it into "half imperials" and sometimes into ducats. The total amount coined from 1800 to 1881 is reported as follows:

	Roubles.
1800 to 1809	4,300,000
1810 to 1839	126,900,000
1840 to 1869	558,800,000
1870 to 1881	300,000,000

For a number of years the exportations of gold largely exceeded the importations. From 1875 to 1882 the excess of the former over the latter had risen to 261,700,000 roubles. From 1840 to the commencement of 1883 the exportations alone amounted to 740,000,000 roubles. The coinage of silver is limited to insignificant proportions; one might say it is completely suspended. For a long time there has been only sufficient silver coined to meet the necessities of the commerce with China.

From 1866 to 1881 the coinage of silver amounted to 100,000,000 roubles.

	Roubles.
1866 to 1872	4,045,000
1873 to 1876	2,980,000
1877 to 1878	16,800,000
1879 to 1881	1,895,000
Total	25,720,000

FRACTIONAL.

1867 to 1872	27,754,000
1873 to 1878	28,080,000
1879 to 1881	18,588,000
Total	74,422,000

According to our estimate, the metallic stock of Russia amounted at the end of 1882, comprising the reserve of the Imperial Bank, to 200,000,000 roubles gold, 15,000,000 silver, and 74,000,000 fractional coin.

TURKEY.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Constantinople, September 7, 1883.

SIR: With respect to your request for information as to the coinage, consumption, import, and export of precious metals, paper, and metallic circulation, &c., affecting Turkey, I have the honor to present the report following, remarking that its meagerness is attributable to the methods and systems of the Imperial Government rather than want of effort on the part of the legation:

1. Answer. 2,600 pieces of the denomination of 500 piastres; 641,490 pieces of the denomination of 100 piastres; 14,700 pieces of the denomination of 50 piastres; 43,600 pieces of the denomination of 25 piastres.

2. Answer. None.

3. Answer. No control whatever.

4. Answer. Same as No. 3.

5. Answer. The yield of two silver mines, giving as the product of two years' operation, about 1,210,625 drachms of fine silver, and 5,371 drachms of fine gold. Of silver this would be equivalent to 32,073,625 grams.

6. Answer. Given in reply to the fifth interrogatory.

7. Answer. Impossible to tell, as there is nothing in the treasury.

8. Answer. Same as No. 7.

9. Answer. There are still in circulation 1,200,000 pounds Turkish of paper currency, worth on the market 9 piastres the hundred.

10. Answer. One such law was proclaimed; and it forbade the circulation of foreign coins in the Empire, and their acceptance at intrinsic value as bullion.

The best information I can get places the circulation as follows:

	Liras.
Gold about.....	9,000,000
Silver about.....	8,000,000
Other coinage about.....	1,800,000

Greatly regretting the insufficiency of this statement,
I have the honor to be, sir, your friend and servant,

LEW WALLACE.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

ROUMANIA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bucharest, October 27, 1882.

SIR: In reply to the circular of the Department, dated April 12, 1882, with reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals in Roumania for the year 1881, I have the honor to send to you inclosed herewith, a report containing the official answers received from the minister of foreign affairs to the questions asked by the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Coinage, metallic and paper circulation, &c., of Roumania, in 1881.

The following are the official replies received from the ministry of foreign affairs, in reply to the questions of the Secretary of the Treasury contained in the circular of the State Department, dated April 12, 1882:

1. Roumania coined no gold in 1881.

2. 20,000,000 francs in pieces of 5 francs, and 4,600,000 francs in small pieces of 2, 1, and one-half francs.

3. The import of gold coin only proceeding from commercial transactions, its amount cannot be fixed.

With regard to gold bullion, it is only imported into Roumania for the small work of jewelers, of which no statistics are kept.

4. The import of fine silver bullion for the service of the mint in 1881 was 22,483 kilograms (49,362 pounds). The amount imported for commerce cannot be estimated. The import of coined silver is insignificant. It consists of a few foreign coins circulating from time to time without having a forced currency.

No account has been taken of the export of silver bullion or silver money. However this export can only be of a minimum importance.

5, 6. Up to the present time Roumania possesses no gold or silver mines.

7. The amount of gold at the end of 1881, was :

	Francs.
In the treasury.....	161, 396. 90
In the national bank.....	685, 367. 95

8. The amount of silver :

	Francs.
In the treasury.....	286, 234. 00
In the national banks.....	19, 568, 035. 14
In the other banks and in circulation, at the maximum, in money of the country.....	39, 145, 730. 86
	<hr/> 59, 000, 000. 00

Of which 29,000,000 francs are in 5 franc pieces, and 30,000,000 francs in smaller pieces.

	Francs.
9. 1st, Treasury notes issued up to the end of 1881.....	26, 260, 000
Withdrawn from circulation.....	14, 168, 270
	<hr/> In circulation.....
	12, 091, 730

2d, Bank notes issued up to the end of 1881.....	69, 889, 530
In hand at the national bank and its branches at the end of 1881.....	11, 390, 740
	<hr/> In circulation.....
	58, 498, 790

10. The law of June 22, 1881, for the coinage of 12,000,000 francs, in pieces of 5 francs.

The previous laws regulating the coinage and issue of paper money are as follows :

1, Law of April 14, 1867, establishing the metric decimal system.

2, Law of August 2, 1876, authorizing the coinage of 3,000,000 francs in gold and 1,500,000 francs in copper pieces of 1 and 2 centimes.

3, Law of March 28, 1879, authorizing the coinage of 20,000,000 francs in pieces of 5 francs.

4, Law of December 23, 1880, authorizing the coinage of 4,600,000 francs in small pieces.

5, Law of June 22, 1881, authorizing the coinage of 12,000,000 francs in pieces of 5 francs.

6, Law of February 8, 1882, authorizing the coinage of 4,000,000 francs in copper pieces of 5 and 10 centimes.

7, Law of April 14, 1882, authorizing the coinage of 18,000,000 francs in pieces of 5 francs.

8, Law of June 10, 1877, and regulations of April 7, 1878, and April 28, 1878, authorizing the issue of 30,000,000 francs in treasury notes.

9, Law of April 11, 1880, creating the National Bank.

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bucharest, October 27, 1882.

MONETARY CIRCULATION OF ROUMANIA.

[Translation from Arbitrages et Parités, O. Haupt.]

From the time of the adoption of our monetary system, which was established in 1865, until 1881, the coinage of Roumania has been as follows:

	Lei.
Pieces of 20 lei, gold.....	100, 000
Pieces of 5 lei, silver.....	25, 000, 000
Pieces of 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lei, silver.....	30, 000, 000

Since 1881 there has been authorized an issue of 25,000,000 lei in pieces of 5 lei. This issue is already in part effected, consequently the total silver coinage can be estimated at present at 80,000,000. Fractional money was issued in 1867, after the demonetization of the rouble, the melting of which has furnished the greater part of the metal required for coinage of the 5-lei pieces, and a considerable quantity of this money has been exported to neighboring countries, as Bulgaria and Servia, and it is found equally in the cities of Transylvania and Bessarabia. The circulation of this money ought not to be valued at more than 28,000,000 lei. The coinage of gold, as one can see from the above table, has been very restricted. The circulation of gold, which does not pass 75,000,000, is composed in effect almost entirely of Napoleons and Austrian pieces of 8 and 4 florins.

BULGARIA.

[Translation from O. Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités*.]

In 1880 the Principality of Bulgaria decided to strike national coins of which the unit is the lew, or the franc of 100 stotinkis or centime; the 20-lewa piece is called the gold Alexander. The coinage should comprise:

Pieces of 2 lewa.....	4, 000, 000
Pieces of 1 lewa.....	4, 500, 000
Pieces of one-half lewa.....	1, 750, 000

At this time only a part of this coinage has been executed; the law prescribes nothing upon the subject of the manufacture of national gold coin.

GREECE.

MONETARY CIRCULATION.

[Translated from Ottomar Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités*.]

This country being under a paper money régime one can scarcely speak of a monetary circulation. In February, 1883, the premium on gold was 15 percent., and even fractional money became scarce in the country. A sum of 1,800,000 francs in change money was struck at the commencement of the year at Paris and taken to Athens to be placed in immediate circulation. This sum carried the total amount of fractional coin to 10,800,000 francs, or 300,000 francs above the quota stipulated in favor of Greece in the Latin Union of November 5, 1878. This is explained by the increase of population. The coinage of gold has not exceeded 1,000,000 francs. On the contrary, the coinage of silver 5-franc pieces has risen to 15,416,865 francs. Both operations were effected at Paris upon the conclusion of the treaty with the Latin Union in 1865. The total amount of bronze coins in pieces of 5 and 10 centimes has risen to 4,496,865 francs. Most of the Greek 5 francs have gone to increase the silver circulation of Spain, Italy, and Belgium. Nevertheless, the National Bank and the Ionian Bank both hold a quantity. The metallic stock of the former rose in March, 1883, to about 20,000,000 francs, as much in gold as in silver, against 105,000,000 in notes, or 45,000,000, above what should be issued in ordinary times, according to the law of 1877. The issue of notes by the Ionian Bank has risen in January, 1883, to about 8,000,000 francs against a reserve of about 7,000,000. The advances made to the Greek Government have not occasioned an increase of the paper circulation.

PORTUGAL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, January 8, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a summary of the Portuguese budget for the fiscal year 1883-1884, as presented to the Cortes by Senhor Fontes, minister of finances, on the 5th instant.

The items embrace estimates for the year, and indicate a deficit in receipts to cover expenditures of a comparatively small amount, greatly less than in any former year for a long time back.

Another report by the minister of finance, not yet submitted to the Cortes, will show the present condition of the treasury and the amount of the floating debt.

The present debt of Portugal is about \$435,000,000, upon which annual interest of about \$14,000,000 is paid. I do not give the precise sums for the reason that no official statement of them has been made, but the amounts named very nearly approximate to the fact.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

The budget of the ordinary expenditures of the state and metropolis for the years 1883-1884, with the respective receipts calculated according to the system of accounts now in force.

RECEIPTS.

Direct taxation	6,242,050\$000
Indirect taxation.....	16,397,150\$000
Stamps and registrations	3,437,000\$000
"Additional tax" imposed by law April 27, 1882.....	1,084,000\$000
Various receipts and public property	2,985,081\$000
Overdue taxes.....	1,071,309\$000
	<hr/>
	31,126,590\$000

EXPENDITURES.

Junta of public credit :	
Interest on internal debt.....	6,259,734\$115
Interest on external debt	5,837,574\$251
On titles to consolidate debt held by treasury	961,018\$589
	<hr/>
	13,058,326\$955
Ministry of foreign affairs	312,294\$859
Ministry of the interior.....	2,169,602\$572
Ministry of justice	683,716\$537
Ministry of war.....	4,585,172\$055
Ministry of marine and colonies.....	1,722,484\$696
Ministry of public works	2,766,929\$712
Ministry of finance	6,237,353\$776
	<hr/>
	31,535,881\$162
	<hr/>
Excess of expenditures	319,291\$162

ANTONIS MARIA FONTES PEREIRA DE MELLO.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, 30th December, 1882.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Lisbon, June 11, 1883.

SIR: Your instruction dated February 21, marked "separate," was received by me on April 1, and very soon thereafter I had a personal interview with Senhor Serpa on the subject matter treated of therein. I have the honor to inclose copy of communication I subsequently addressed to him, and also translation of his notes acknowledging receipt of the same. In his conversation with me Senhor Serpa said he would urge the proper authority to make prompt answer to the interrogatories propounded in the instruction, and receiving the information desired he would hasten to place it in my possession. But I have received no reply to my communication up to this time, although I have on several occasions called his excellency's attention to the subject.

The information herein obtained has been obtained by me through other sources, official and personal, and I believe it to be authentic.

The following are the interrogatories in substance, with answers appended as far as they can be furnished :

1. What was the amount of gold coined during the calendar year 1882? This information not procurable. Amount coined from October 1, 1881, to September 30, 1882, \$173,880, all in pieces of 10 milreis. The total gold coinage from July 29, 1854, to September 30, 1882, \$6,699,242.

2. What was the amount of silver coined in 1882? None.

3. What was the import of gold coin and gold bullion? No bullion; of coin, \$2,956,220.

What was the export of gold coin and gold bullion? \$2,795,667.

4. What was the import of silver coin and silver bullion? No bullion; of coin, \$66,006.

What was the export of silver coin and silver bullion? No bullion; of coin, \$16,417.

5 and 6. Amount of gold and silver produced by the mines? None.

7. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury? None. The Bank of Portugal acts as the fiduciary agent of the Government.

What was the amount of gold coin in circulation? No estimate procurable. The vice-president of the Bank of Portugal represents to me that the amount of coin, gold, silver, and copper, in the banks on December 31, 1882, was \$8,000,000, the proportion of silver and copper being very trifling.

8. The same of silver coin. No information to be procured as regards amount in banks or treasury. Amount estimated as being in circulation by the minister of finance on 31st December, 1882, \$9,715,070.

9. What was the amount of Government paper currency outstanding 31st December, 1882? None.

What was the amount of paper currency issued by banks in circulation 31st December, 1882? \$7,868,038.

10. Were any laws passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage issue or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation? A law was passed 31st May, 1882, directing the recoinage of the old copper coin in circulation, translation of which I transmit herein.

As cognate to the subject herein treated I add the following returns :

Deposits in all banks in Portugal 31st December, 1882.....	\$18, 052, 195
Discount of commercial paper.....	25, 081, 570
Loans on other security.....	4, 287, 195

I trust the Department will bear in mind the very great difficulty encountered in procuring statistical information in Portugal. Such as the Government possesses, it is ready to communicate, but it does not enter into the motives or habits of this people nor of their Government to be ready or accurate in the compilation or handling of statistics. I have every reason to believe, however, that the figures herein presented, which have been gathered with careful painstaking and considerable labor, are essentially correct.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Libson, April 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to draw your excellency's attention to inclosed copy of a note addressed by my predecessor on May 9, 1882, to your excellency, in which certain interrogations were propounded by him, as instructed by the Hon. Secretary of State, at the instance of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in relation to the export and import of the precious metals, bank circulation, and other questions cognate to the subject as far as applicable to the Kingdom of Portugal, but to this communication there has been no reply received at this legation, although personal application for it has been frequently made.

Under instructions received I have now the honor to make application from my Government to your excellency for information of a similar character for the year 1882, and I hope that, the questions propounded being fewer in number and rather more circumscribed in scope than those previously presented to your excellency for the year 1881, the competent department may be able to furnish the information asked for at an early day.

I avail myself, &c.,

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

His Excellency Senhor A. DE SERPA PIMENTAL, *f.c., f.c., f.c.*

[Translation.]

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, CONSULAR DEPARTMENT.

I acknowledge the receipt of the note which your excellency addressed to me dated April 10, renewing the request with reference to the year 1882 on coinage importation and exportation of gold and silver coined, in bars, &c.

I have to say that I asked the department to which the subject belongs, and hope soon to be able to forward the replies requested to your excellency.

I avail myself, &c.,

A. DE SERPA,
Secretariat.

[Translation, law of May 31, 1882, in relation to recoinage of copper coins.]

Dom Luiz, by the grace of God King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c. Let it be known to all our subjects that the General Cortes decreed and we will the following law :

ARTICLE 1. The Government is authorized to coin 2,000,000\$000 of bronze to substitute for copper and bronze coin which are actually in circulation on the continent and the district of Funchal.

ART. 2. The new bronze coin will be of the following patterns :

Coins of 20 reis, with a diameter of 30 millimeters and weighing 12 grams.

Coins of 10 reis, with the diameter of 25 millimeters, weighing 6 grams.

Coins of 5 reis, with the diameter of 20 millimeters, weighing 3 grams.

These coins shall have on one side the effigy of the King and the edging "D. Luiz, Rei de Portugal"; on the opposite side two plaited branches of the oak and olive trees, parallel with the edging, and in the middle of these their value in reis, represented in Roman letters, and under this value the date in which they were coined.

The toleration of 3 per cent. in weight is admitted in the bronze coins.

ART. 3. The alloy of the new bronze coins shall be 96-tenths parts copper, two-tenths tin, and two-tenths zinc.

ART. 4. The actual coins of copper and bronze, as they are received by the Government, shall be sent to the mint of Lisbon and there exchanged for the pattern coins.

The Government shall regulate the exchange of the old coin for the new in such a way as not to disturb commercial transactions nor transactions of common life, fixing the time within which the exchange be made.

ART. 5. The manufacture of the new coin shall be made in the mint of Lisbon, through the administration and account of the state, and the metal of the actual coins of copper and bronze shall be used for that manufacture, the Government being authorized to sell in public sale the remainder, after being mutilated.

ART. 6. The Government is authorized to purchase for the mint the machines and utensils for carrying out the present law.

ART. 7. The dies for the coinage of this money shall be paid for to the first engraver of the mint, at the price established in No. 14 of chapter 38 of the decree of December 29, 1853, with the understanding that each die shall stamp on an average 15,000 coins.

ART. 8. After the emission of the new coin, and change for the old, the emission of the copper notes of the Bank of Portugal shall cease.

The Government shall fix the time for the cessation of the circulation of such notes.

ART. 9. Private individuals are not bound to receive in any payment bronze coin superior in quantity to 500 reis; the state is bound to receive in that coin to the amount of 2,500 reis.

ART. 10. All legislation to the contrary is repealed.

We therefore order all authorities to whom the knowledge and execution of this law belongs that they fulfill and keep and make it be fulfilled and kept wholly as it is contained here.

The president of the council of ministers, home ministers and state, cause it to be printed and published.

Given at the palace on the 31st of May, 1882.

The King :

By ANTONIO MARIA.

FONTES PEREIRA DE MEILLO.

Statement of the coinage of the mint at Lisbon from 1872 to 1882.

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			
	10,000 reis.	5,000 reis.	2,000 reis.	500 reis.	200 reis.	100 reis.	50 reis.
1872		140,000,000	2,000,000	288,000,000	14,000,000	6,000,000	.....
1873		127,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874		34,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....	17,000,000	.....
1875		52,000,000	4,000,000	70,000,000	14,000,000	13,000,000	3,000,000
1876		75,000,000	6,000,000	140,000,000	16,000,000	22,000,000	5,000,000
1877		47,000,000	4,500,000	25,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	5,000,000
1878	226,520,000	42,000,000	43,000,000	.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	.....
1879	356,510,000	.....	.....	343,990,000	1,010,000	56,000,000	4,000,000
1880	296,000,000	.....	.....	50,000,000	30,000,000	44,000,000	16,000,000
1881	190,000,000	35,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	150,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	1,219,030,000	552,000,000	74,500,000	916,990,000	85,010,000	173,000,000	33,000,000

FEBRUARY 22, 1883.

AUGUSTO JOSÉ DA LUNHA,
Director of the Mint.

CANARY ISLANDS.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Teneriffe, May 2, 1883.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE,
Department of State, Washington :

SIR: I am in receipt of your circular February 21, requesting me to furnish all the information possible in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation.

I herewith annex replies to the interrogations propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Answer to No. 1. None.

Answer to No. 2. None.

Answer to No. 3. Not known.

Answer to No. 4. Not known.

Answer to No. 5. None.

Answer to No. 6. None.

Answer to No. 7. \$312,742.89 in the treasury.

Answer to No. 8. \$664,578.65 in the treasury.

Answer to No. 9. None.

Answer to No. 10. None.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH H. HAMILTON,
U. S. Vice-Consul

MADEIRA ISLANDS

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Funchal, April 24, 1883

SIR: I regret that it has been impossible for me to reply before to-day to the Department's circular of February 21 (received April 3) calling for information for the Secretary of the Treasury.

Immediately upon receiving the circular I applied to the cashier of the Bank of Portugal, the Government Bank, and the only one issuing notes current in these islands. After considering the matter several days this gentleman came to the conclusion he could only answer one question (No. 9), and even this scanty information the directors forbade him furnish any one. I then applied to the civil governor, who kindly furnished me with the few details he was cognizant of, referring me again to the Bank of Portugal for answer to No. 9. In the mean time the cashier of said bank had written to say that the bank would furnish the information. I accordingly applied again to the bank, who, after considering the matter a week or more, informed me this

morning they could not reply to the inquiry without orders from Lisbon, and that I must write them. As it would take at least a month with our present system of communication to get an answer from Lisbon, I have referred the question to Mr. Francis, and ask him kindly to include the answer in his returns.

I trust the explanations will account for the delay and the scanty information I am able to give.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

L. DU PONT SYLE,
Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

Answers to ten questions from the Department of State calling for financial information, February 21, 1883:

- 1 and 2. No coinage done.
3. No gold imported or exported.
4. Import of silver coin and bullion, none; export of silver coin, \$6,118.52.
5. None. No mines in Maderia.
6. Cannot say respectively, but total in—
7. Treasury, banks, circulation, \$648,000.
8. Cannot say respectively, but total in treasury, banks, circulation, \$864,000.
- 9 and 10. Will be answered by United States minister at Lisbon.

L. DU PONT SYLE,
U. S. Consul, U. S. Consulate.

FUNCHAL, 24th April 1883.

LUZON.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manila, May 28, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to answer the interrogatories named in your circular dated 21st February, and marked "Separate."

1. The amount of gold coined—in denominations and value—to the end of the year 1882, was—
Of four-dollar pieces, Alfonso XII..... \$70, 808
2. The amount of silver coined to the end of the year 1882 was—
Of fifty-cent pieces, Alfonso XII..... 942, 824
And of ten-cent pieces..... 52, 484
3. The import of gold coin was..... 324, 784
The import of gold bullion was..... 3, 800
The export of gold coin was..... 21, 379
The export of gold bullion—unknown.
4. The import of silver coin was..... 676, 303
The import of silver bullion was..... 1, 560
The export of silver coin was..... 78, 808
The export of silver bullion was..... 2, 009
5. The amount of gold produced by the mines—nothing worth mentioning.
6. The amount of silver produced by the mines—none.
7. The estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury at the close of the year 1882 was not ascertained.
In the Spanish Bank..... \$1, 237, 401
In circulation..... 762, 000
8. The estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury at the close of the year 1882 was not ascertained.
In the Spanish Bank..... \$2, 528, 276
In circulation..... 2, 236, 000
9. The amount of paper currency at the close of the year 1882 issued by the Spanish Bank was..... \$1, 200, 000
Government has no paper currency.
10. No law passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

The Spanish Bank has asked permission to issue \$200,000 additional paper currency, but up to the time of writing no law has been passed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. D. TUCKER,
Acting Consul.

Hon. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

EGYPT.

Ottomar Haupt, "Arbitrages et Parités."

It is very difficult to take account of the stock of gold and silver in the country. The coin mostly in use is the English sovereign, of which the present circulation is estimated at £6,000,000 (\$29,199,000).

The mint publishes no statistics in regard to the coinage of national money, consequently a starting point is lacking for a valuation. According to information received direct from Cairo we estimate the circulation of gold at

£6,000,000 English sovereigns,
6,000,000 National coin,
3,000,000 in silver.

Total....£15,000,000 = \$72,997,500.

This sum is probably too low, for the importation of gold for the last twenty years amounted to about £40,000,000, from which, however, £6,000,000 should be deducted, secretly sent to Constantinople. A large amount of gold is hoarded in the country and absorbed in the manufacture of jewelry or personal ornaments.

In regard to silver the data completely fail us. We base our estimate upon the coinage of Maria Theresa thalers at the mint of Vienna for the last fifteen years. It is necessary then not to lose sight of the fact that these pieces circulate rather in Soudan, Abyssinia, and Arabia than in Egypt even, where their circulation has become difficult on account of the fall in the price of fine silver.

MOROCCO.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Tangier, May 14, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular (separate), dated February 21, 1883, requesting information, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to coinage, &c.

I herewith beg to transmit the answer to the interrogatories propounded in said circular affecting the Empire of Morocco.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest esteem and regard, your most obedient servant,

FELIX A. MATHEWS.

HON. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Interrogatories to dispatch (separate), and answers thereto, for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury.

What was the amount of gold coined, in denomination and value?

1. Amount impossible to ascertain, there being no official reports given.

Denomination: The only Moorish coins struck within late years are the bontkies; value, about \$2. But recently the coining of these seems to have been abandoned.

What was the amount of silver coined, in denomination and value?

2. No silver coins have been coined lately in the country, French and Spanish coins being the currency preferred. N. B.—The Sultan has had \$4,000,000 in gold and silver struck in Paris, but these have not yet come into circulation.

What was the amount of import and export of gold coin and of gold bullion?

What was the amount of import and export of silver coin and of silver bullion?

3 and 4. Exported, \$1,280,460; imported, \$200,000.

What amount of gold and silver was produced by the mines?

5 and 6. None is known, the Sultan's Government not allowing the mines to be explored.

What was the estimated amounts of gold and silver coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

7 and 8. Answer. The Moorish Government declines to supply any accounts of the treasury movements. There is no national bank, and the few banking-houses here are confined to discount on paper only, and can give no special statistics.

What amount of paper currency, Government and other, respectively, was outstanding at the close of the year 1882?

9. Answer. There is no paper currency.

Were any laws passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation?

10. Answer. No new laws have been passed as yet, the new coins not being put in circulation.

The coins which are current in the Empire of Morocco are Moorish, Spanish, and French.

The coins of the Emperor are the gold bontkies, equal in value to the 10-franc gold piece—19.3 cents per franc value in the United States money; the silver ounce, equal in value to the twentieth and tenth part of a French 5-franc piece or Spanish dollar; and the copper floos, 24 to the copper ounce or 6 to a blankil, 4 blankils making a copper ounce. The value of the French and Spanish silver is not fixed, but subject to variations according to the amount of copper floos in market.

In 1879 the Spanish dollar circulated for 51 copper ounces of 4 blankils, and the 5-franc piece for 50. Now they are at 93 ounces.

But few Moorish gold coins are in circulation in the interior, none to be seen at Tangier. The Moorish silver coins are also exceedingly scarce, and therefore little in circulation, none of them to be seen at Tangier.

The custom-house rates of exchange are as follows, namely: 34½ ounces (silver) to the Spanish dollar, 32½ ounces (silver) to the 5-franc piece.

JAPAN.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Tokio, Japan, September 9, 1882.

SIR: Referring to instructions marked "separate," dated April 12, 1882, in relation to the request of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the coinage, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, &c., in Japan, and also referring to my dispatch No. 1506, of date the 12th of April last, which I had the honor to address to you on the subject, I beg leave to acquaint you that on the 17th of June last I addressed a note to His Excellency Mr. Inonye, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, embodying therein the several interrogations and requests of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, and respectfully asked to be furnished with the information desired, and especially with answers to the said interrogatories, a copy of which note to the foreign minister is herewith inclosed. Mr. Inonye has made reply to my note, inclosing official answers, in the Japanese language, to the said interrogatories of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of which reply and of the translation of the several answers to the interrogatories I have the honor to inclose.

Mr. Inonye also inclosed three several documents, in Japanese, containing information on the subject of inquiry, translations of which will be transmitted as soon as they can be made. As these documents are somewhat voluminous, it will require considerable time to translate them.

The coinage regulations contained in answer XV of inclosure, and also the answer to interrogatories 1-12, inclusive, were transmitted to the Department in my Nos. 996, 1050, 1103, 1372, and other dispatches therein referred to.

It is hoped that the answers herewith may prove satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. BINGHAM.

HON. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure 1.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Tokio, Japan, June 17, 1882.

SIR: On the 21st of July of last year I had the honor to acquaint your excellency, in my No. 1557, of the request of my Government for certain information touching the coinage of gold and silver, &c., in Japan during the year 1880, to which partial replies were received. I now beg leave to further acquaint your excellency that I am instructed by the honorable the Secretary of State, under date the 12th of April, 1882, to make on behalf of my Government the further request that if agreeable to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government I may be officially possessed, as soon as may be practicable, by your excellency's Government, for the use of the Government of the United States, of the following information:

1st. What was the amount of gold coined (and the denomination and value thereof) by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government in the year 1881?

2d. What was the amount of silver coined, its denomination and value, during said year?

3d. What was the import and export of gold coin and bullion for said year?

4th. What was the import and export of silver coin and bullion for said year?

5th. What was the amount of gold produced by Japanese mines during said year?

6th. What was the amount of silver produced by Japanese mines during said year?

7th. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury of Japan, in the banks thereof, and in circulation therein, respectively, at the close of the year 1881?

8th. What was the estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of said year?

9th. What amount of paper currency, Government and other, was outstanding at the close of the year 1881?

10th. What laws, if any, were passed during the year 1881 affecting the coinage issue or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation in Japan?

If such laws have been passed, copies are respectfully requested for the use of my Government.

I beg leave to say that full information in regard to the foregoing inquiries will be greatly appreciated by my Government, and may be promotive of the commercial interests of his Majesty's empire.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

JNO. A. BINGHAM.

INOUE KAORN,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[Inclosure 2.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,

Tokio, the 24th, the 8th month, the 15th year Meiji.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your excellency's note No. 1768, of the 17th of June, in which, under the instructions of the United States Government, you desired to be informed of certain facts touching the coinage of gold and silver, &c., in Japan, I have now the honor herewith to transmit to your excellency four volumes of explanations and one of answers which have been compiled by His Imperial Majesty's department of treasury.

The list of the questions in your excellency's note of June being in great measure alike with those contained in your communications Nos. 1235 and 1557, of the years 1880 and 1881, respectively, those which are alike have been grouped together, and a few that are different have been annexed to them in these volumes.

I beg to add my hope that this may meet with the wishes of your excellency's Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

INOUE KAORN,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, JOHN A. BINGHAM,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.*

[Inclosure 3.]

Reply to inquiries of the United States Government respecting coinage.

I.

The amount of gold coin and ingots stored in the national treasury and in banks and the amount in circulation December 31st, 1881, is as follows:

GOLD COIN.

	Yen.
1. In national treasury	5, 172, 485. 281
Japanese coin	4, 394, 942. 095
Foreign coin	777, 543. 186
2. In banks	1, 470, 544. 000
3. In circulation	86, 491, 311. 950

(NOTE.—The foreign coin in use among foreign and native merchants is not included in the above.)

GOLD INGOTS.

1. In national treasury, 30,379.15 ounces.
2. In banks, unknown.

II.

1. Amount of silver coin and ingots stored in the national treasury, and the amount in circulation December 31, 1881, are as follows:

	Yen.
(1.) In national treasury	5, 418, 719. 716
Of the above 3, 494, 410. 679 is Japanese coin and 1, 923, 309. 037 foreign coin.	
(2.) In banks	1, 265, 735. 150
(3.) In circulation	39, 649, 517. 471

(NOTE.—Foreign coin in use among foreign and native merchants is not included in the above.)

2. Silver ingots:

(1.) In national treasury	117, 321. 80 ounces.
(2.) In banks	Unknown.

III.

Amount of paper money in circulation December 31, 1881.....105, 881, 294. 982 yen.

IV.

Gold produced from the Government mines from July, 1879, to July, 1880, amounted to 6,066 ounces.

The amount produced from private mines is unknown.

V.

Silver produced from the Government mines from July, 1879, to July, 1880, amounted to 155,418 ounces.

The amount produced from private mines is unknown.

VI.

Amount of gold made into coin, imported, exported, and used in manufacturing during the year 1881, from January to December:

1. Five-yen pieces coined	747, 115	yen.
2. Imported:		
Bullion	8. 04	ounces.
Japanese coin		Unknown.
Foreign coin		Unknown.
3. Exported:		
Bullion	13, 097. 780	ounces.
Japanese coin	1, 979, 054. 000	yen.
Foreign coin	41, 981. 208	yen.
4. Used in manufactures		Unknown.

VII.

Amount of silver made into coin, imported, exported, and used in manufactures during the year 1881, from January to December:

1. Silver 1-yen pieces coined	2, 927. 995	
2. Imported:		
Bullion	917, 195. 270	ounces.
Japanese coin	1, 514. 400	yen.
Foreign coin	796, 180. 000	yen.
3. Exported:		
Bullion	4, 855. 670	ounces.
Japanese coin	4, 477, 852. 334	yen.
Foreign coin	760, 199. 688	yen.
4. Amount used in manufactures		Unknown.

The following are additional replies to inquiries:

1. The standard current coin is gold coin, and 1-yen is the base of calculation. However, silver coin was also made standard coin of the same value as gold, by proclamation No. 27, dated March 4, 1876; also by proclamation No. 12, dated May 27, 1878, silver coin that was current only in the open ports was made current everywhere.

II. The reply to No. 2 is included in and may be gathered from the above answer.

III. The proportion of pure gold and silver in manufactured coins is 374.4 grains of silver and 23.15 grains of gold to 1 yen.

IV. The whole weight of standard coin is: Gold, 25.72 grains; silver, 416 grains—23.15 grains being pure gold and 374.4 grains pure silver.

V. In answer to request, the "Revised Coinage Regulations," of 1875, and the "Companion to the Coinage Regulations," published in 1876, and one copy of an "Abstract of Proclamations Relating to Coinage," issued since June, 1875, are herewith forwarded.

Nos. 1-12, inclusive, contained in the communication dated July 21, 1881, are the same as the questions contained in the communication dated June 14, 1880, and have been answered before. Therefore answers will be given only to No. 13 and onward, as follows:

XIII. It is allowed to give and take the coins of treaty powers in transactions between foreign and native merchants and in payment of customs in the treaty ports or open ports; but, as a matter of fact, Mexican silver is most used, and other coin is very scarce. The amount of such coin is not known. In business transactions between foreign and native merchants the above may, by virtue of treaty, be called current coin.

XIV. The amount of Government paper money is given above. The amount of paper money issued by national banks on bonds deposited with the Government is as follows: 34,396,818 yen.

Besides the foregoing, the Old-Han Bank bills (*i. e.*, paper money issued by princes before the revolution and establishment of His Majesty the Mikado) have all been recalled. Hence at present there is no paper money in circulation in Japan except Government paper and national bank paper.

XV. In regard to the regulations respecting coinage, in response to a previous inquiry, the "Coinage Regulations," &c., have been forwarded (to the legation of the United States), and in regard to paper money, one copy of "Abstract of Proclamations," issued since 1880, is forwarded herewith.

The above is a correct translation.

S. R. FRAZIER,
Interpreter.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Tokio, Japan, December 7, 1882.

SIR: In further response to your circular instruction marked "separate," of date the 12th of April last, in relation to the request of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the import and export of the precious metals to and from Japan, I have the honor to inclose herewith official duplicate copies of comparative tables, showing, among other things, the import and export thereof from the year 1868 to 1881, inclusive.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. BINGHAM.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

IMPORTS.

GOLD.

Years.	Bullion.		Coin.				Total.	
			Native.		Foreign.			
	Yen.	Sen.	Yen.	Sen.	Yen.	Sen.	Yen.	Sen.
1872.....								
1873.....	1,977,707	14.1	36,200	00.0			2,013,907	14.1
1874.....	1,100	00.0	1,600	00.0			2,700	00.0
1875.....	26,515	32.8					26,515	32.8
1876.....	320,226	01.0	398,349	44.0	2,889	20.9	621,464	65.9
1877.....	162,280	75.0					162,280	75.0
1878.....	242	95.4					242	95.4
1879.....	91,151	20.0	610,515	00.0			701,666	20.0
1880.....	10	00.0	20,608	19.5			20,618	19.5
1881.....	150	00.0					150	00.0

IMPORTS—Continued.

SILVER.

Years.	Bullion.		Coin.				Total.	
			Native.		Foreign.			
	Yen.	Sen.	Yen.	Sen.	Yen.	Sen.	Yen.	Sen.
1872.....					3,691,509	60.0	3,691,509	60.0
1873.....	2,424	00.0	2,252	80.0	1,061,958	44.0	1,066,635	24.0
1874.....	13,130	00.0	23,857	22.0	1,032,044	00.0	1,069,041	22.0
1875.....	10,033	34.0	2,498	19.5	259,275	32.5	271,806	86.0
1876.....	2,430,936	98.4	251,717	00.0	4,863,122	07.8	7,545,776	06.2
1877.....	114,865	77.2	4,000	00.0	1,892,351	90.0	2,011,217	67.2
1878.....	588,346	30.4	26,712	00.0	1,573,800	00.0	2,188,858	30.4
1879.....	539,945	54.2	186,224	00.0	1,676,968	00.0	2,403,137	54.2
1880.....	2,022,668	64.0	23,885	25.0	1,571,058	00.0	3,617,611	89.0
1881.....	1,058,302	23.8	1,514	40.0	796,180	00.0	1,855,996	63.8

EXPORTS.

GOLD.

1872.....			2,684,786	46.4			2,684,786	46.4
1873.....			2,614,055	28.0			2,614,055	28.0
1874.....			8,126,290	20.0			8,126,290	20.0
1875.....	532,453	41.0	10,063,789	30.5	7,102	43.9	10,603,345	15.4
1876.....	1,335,493	79.0	4,536,278	20.8	584	03.6	5,872,356	03.4
1877.....	511,368	34.0	5,679,234	17.6	31,174	11.9	6,221,776	63.5
1878.....	444,631	22.0	4,150,326	60.8	6,124	77.1	4,601,082	59.9
1879.....	25,492	00.0	4,721,010	97.6	3,131	63.8	4,749,634	61.4
1880.....	532,769	66.8	5,329,874	67.3	25,530	07.3	5,888,174	41.4
1881.....	225,853	82.1	1,979,054	00.0	41,981	20.8	2,246,889	02.9

SILVER.

1872.....			1,780,353	13.6	15,756	00.0	1,796,109	13.6
1873.....	825,000	82.5	1,086,412	39.2	597,459	44.0	2,508,862	65.7
1874.....	600	00.0	2,485,475	19.1	3,382,836	63.2	5,688,911	82.3
1875.....			2,306,081	50.2	1,754,544	99.4	4,060,626	49.6
1876.....	353,460	57.0	443,091	30.6	4,006,792	95.4	4,803,344	83.0
1877.....	105,370	50.1	1,989,351	54.9	1,124,772	10.9	3,219,494	15.9
1878.....	485,342	01.3	1,815,433	90.5	1,426,793	55.0	2,727,569	46.8
1879.....	3,736	45.6	4,155,943	91.5	3,869,549	00.5	8,029,229	37.6
1880.....	5,380	51.2	4,977,987	61.7	2,351,450	92.3	7,334,819	05.2
1881.....	5,606	16.4	4,477,852	33.4	760,199	68.8	5,243,658	18.6

[Translation from Ottomar Haupt's Arbitrages et Parités.]

It is very difficult to form an exact idea of the amount of gold and silver in Japan, especially of that part of the stock represented by the precious metals uncoined. In fact there has been collected for ages, one may say, principally in the provinces of the north and east, a considerable mass of gold dust, and the natives are generally famous for the habit which they have of amassing gold and silver, especially in the form of ornaments. In taking for the basis of our calculations the total amount coined, on the one part, and on the other the sums exported, we arrive at the following figures as representing the probable amount of the stock of gold and silver at the end of June, 1882:

Gold coins and bars at the treasury and in the banks 12,000,000 yens; gold coin in circulation, 85,000,000 yens; silver coin and bars at the treasury and in banks, 5,000,000 yens; silver coins in circulation, 50,000,000 yens. This will give us a total of 97,000,000 yens or 525,000,000 francs in gold, and 55,000,000 yens or 275,000,000 francs in silver. This estimate is rather below than above the real amount.

The above figures concerning gold are composed of three-fifths of ancient coin against two-fifths only of new; silver is distributed in equal quantity between these two kinds of coin.

The average coinage during the last five years has been 500,000 yens in gold and from 2,500,000 to 4,500,000 yens in silver. The coinage of bronze has attained considerable proportions. In 1881 the total coinage of this metal amounted to 986,900 yens. The paper circulation of the country had increased in 1881 to 147,000,000 yens, of which 130,000,000 were issued by the Government and 17,000,000 by the banks of issue; these figures have not varied since then. In March, 1883, we find an issue by the Government of 140,000,000 yens, of which a part, however, must be retired from circulation.

SINGAPORE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Singapore, June 19, 1883.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of Department dispatch, marked "separate," dated February 21, 1883, requesting, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting the country to which I am accredited.

The dispatch contains several interrogatories propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury intended to apply simply to the calendar year 1882 which, repeating them seriatim, I will endeavor to answer as best I can.

For the first and second interrogatories I can give one answer. Question. What was the amount of gold (first) and silver (second) coined, respectively, in denominations and value?

Answer. None; there is no mint in this colony. The silver dollars of Mexico, Japan, and Hong Kong constitute the legal-tender currency of the colony. The fractional currency (subsidiary coin), viz, 20-cent, 10-and 5-cent silver, 1 cent and one-half of a cent copper coins, is coined in England, and sent to the colonial treasurer for issue to the chartered banks, in accordance with the demands of the public, and its issue annually amounts approximately to \$100,000. At several epochs since I have been here there has been a dearth of small coins, when the wants of the public could, temporarily, not be met by the banks or the colonial treasury, but not since the last two years.

As regards the third and fourth interrogatories, What was the import and export of gold coin and gold bullion (third) and of silver coin and silver bullion (fourth), respectively? I made the necessary application to the harbor master, to answer, if possible, the interrogatories as propounded in the Department dispatch.

In reply I received a small statistical table, of which inclosure marked A is a true copy. I must point out here that gold coins are not current nor legal tender currency in this colony, and are brought here only by traders and travelers from (chiefly) Australia, Europe, and other countries. The banks, brokers, and money-changers, (natives) buy them, especially sovereigns and French coins, to be again sold to travelers and traders, and for native jewelers.

The banks, European brokers, and well-regulated mercantile firms furnish statements to the "imports and exports office" of the gold and silver coins and silver bullion (which latter, bullion, in my opinion, amounts to a small percentage of the amount total of imports and exports of gold coins and bullion shown in the inclosed tabular report) imported or bought and sold for export, or exported, and the same remark holds good in a measure as regards silver bullion.

Silver bullion here consists chiefly of foreign silver coins, not legal tender, and which, unlike the rupee of India and the Dutch guilder, cannot so easily be sold or exchanged for use in coastwise traffic, and also of depreciated (through wearing and scraping, the latter done by the Chinese) legal-tender coins bought in at reduced prices. It is my opinion that bullion forms scarcely one-twentieth part of the specie imported and exported, as shown in the inclosed statement.

There are three interesting features in the inclosed statement, viz: First, that in 1882, \$1,623,090 more than in 1881 were imported; second, that in 1882 \$1,384,135 more were exported than imported; and, third, that in 1883 \$3,903,994 more were exported than in 1881.

I will remark here that statements of the imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion (and merchandise) are really not required by law, not "compulsory," and are furnished only by the mutual agreement of the banks, bankers, and European merchants (chamber of commerce), for the purpose of obtaining approximately reliable statistics. Native money changers and lenders, and traders (forming a very large and important element), avoid making statements to the "import and export bureau" of the port, because, firstly, they care very little about statistics of any kind (excepting "their own"), and, secondly, because they fear it would be indirectly discovered what they are worth and doing.

Lastly, it must be remembered that this is a free port; that vast unknown sums are brought here and away again by travelers, seafaring people, and people coming here for business; that thousands of natives and native traders, both in steamers and native small coasting sailing vessels ("proas") import and export more or less money of which no account is kept; so that, after all, the statistics of coin and bullion from the harbor office are really not of much value when required for reliable international statistics, and unless radical changes are made by the British Imperial and Colonial Government that will tend to secure reliable information of this sort, it can never be had; and I do not look for any such changes in the immediate future.

To the fifth and sixth interrogatories, viz, "How much gold and silver, respectively,

was produced by the mines?" I have to reply practically, and as far as is known, none. There are neither gold nor silver mines in any of the settlements constituting this colony nor in the adjacent Malayan provinces, Sungie-Ujong, Salangore, and Perak, under British residential protection and supervision. There are extensive tin mines commencing with Malacca and thence all the way up the coast as far as Province Wellesley, adjoining Perak on the north side, the most productive being in Sungie-Ujong, Salangore, and Perak, and particularly in a subprovince of Perak known under the name of Laroot. Very nearly, if not all of the tin mined is "flood-tin," found in the level or low lands lying between the hills and the sea, and in appearance is like coarse black sand, small particles of gold glimmering among it, all of which goes to show that the mountains and hills whence the mixture was washed must not only be very rich in tin, but also, in a greater or less degree, in places, all depending from appearances, in gold. The Chinese miners, when gold dust appears in flood-tin in the least paying quantity, when washing the mineral, separate the gold as best they can. How much gold is thus obtained no one can, no one takes the trouble, to find out. The coolies keep it, and probably when visiting China take it with them, if the opium dealers do not get it. It is believed that as a whole it cannot amount to a great deal.

That "Mount Ophir" (in Malay known as "Gnnong Ledang"), with its spurs and valleys between the latter and lands near the same, all, a few rice fields, orchards, and gardens of natives excepted, being covered with heavy dense jungle, is rich in gold, is generally believed hereabouts; and after having made careful and searching inquiries upon the subject, I believe to be such, especially one tract or subdivision of the whole.

Some years ago, since I came here, attracted by sundry glowing reports, a company was called into life known as the "Chindras Mining Company," and commenced operations some distance northwest from Mount Ophir, guided by the advice of a scientific mining engineer. But they did not "strike it rich;" it did not "pan out" well in that particular locality, after having expended a prodigious amount of money on account of clearing jungle, costly transportation on ox-carts for a distance of about thirty miles from the port of Malacca, sinking shafts, utensils, &c.; and in addition the management was very bad and impractical. To cut it short, the whole company and enterprise ended in a fiasco. They did not commence at the right place, where Malays and Chinese before and since have mined rich quartz rock, crushing it in mortars, in a very simple and laborious manner, and then washing the grounds by most simple contrivances, some being quite successful. But this they did in the heart of a wild mountainous jungle, where none suspected them, and they were careful to keep the whereabouts of the rich spot to themselves. Where they disposed of the gold dust and how much it was worth cannot be found out, if it were but for one reason, viz, to escape the rapacity of the provincial chiefs and subchiefs, who, if they did not take all, would only be content with the lion's share.

There are Malay provinces on the east coast of the peninsula of Malacca, namely, Pabang, Kimanau, Tringau, Kalantan, and Patani, which have the reputation of being very rich in gold, especially the two first named, which are "independent," so called, and under one or the other sultan. The last three mentioned are under Siamese sovereignty. I know more of Pabang than the rest named, and have, after gathering information and making inquiries for years, every reason to believe said State to be unusually rich in gold, having myself seen many nuggets of various sizes (from a duck-shot to a filbert) which I am positive were mined there.

The sultan, an exceedingly intelligent and farseeing native, with whom I am very well acquainted, carries on (monopolizes) the gold mining himself, and this only in a very few places, employing Chinese coolies, all at his own expense. He is not at all anxious to have foreigners come in (not for gold mining, but for planting and getting out timber, &c.), well knowing that if they once come, as likely they would *en masse*, if allowed to mine gold, his power and standing would soon vanish. He would, however, be willing to allow highly recommended parties to operate upon certain conditions, such as would never interfere with his power, rights, and the rights and well-being of his subjects.

What is or ever has been the product of the gold mines of Pabang none except the concerned (him or themselves) knows or ever will know. The Sultan is known to have an abundance of wealth, and beyond that nothing is known. It is believed that he sells gold here when he needs currency; but this being done through secret confidential agents, it is past finding out what it all amounts to; but I suppose that \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth per annum might be safely guessed.

The same state is also very rich in tin (inexhaustibly) chiefly, and galena, copper, and iron, also coal, have been found. There is no telling what there is there in that vast jungle-covered, partly mountainous, partly undulating country.

Tringau and Kalantan, more than Patani, have the reputation of being rich in gold and tin. In fact, I received this information a few years ago myself from nobles

of said provinces. The tin mined there is sent to Singapore, I know (all the products, in fact).

Patain, additionally to gold, is known to be extremely rich in galena chiefly, and next in tin of excellent quality; and I have heard it stated by reliable persons that silver exists there also. But these states are under Siam, and I presume that our minister resident and consul-general at Bangkok has gathered valuable information upon the mineral and other resources of those and other Malayan suzerain provinces, and therefore I think it is better not to "cross the Rubicon," and let him submit his own report.

It is safe to assume that the product of the gold mines, in bars, dust, and nuggets, of all the above-quoted Malay states is essentially manufactured here in Penang and Malacca (a portion probably also in Ceylon) into jewelry and ornaments by native (chiefly Chinese) goldsmiths. Some of it, through Chinese agencies, may find its way to Hong Kong, and for the very same purpose.

Nowhere probably in the world are the natives more given to, fonder of, wearing jewelry and ornaments than in all India, Burmah, Siam, and China, and not of the light flimsy kind or poor metal either, some of it being ponderous—"too heavy for comfort." It is my opinion that the gold thus absorbed, or even a part of it, if it could find its way into the mints of the civilized powers, would tend to lessen the value of the metal as compared with silver.

To the seventh interrogatory, viz, "What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation at the close of the year 1882?" I have to reply:

1. As regards the treasury of the colony, none. As stated, gold is not a legal-tender currency of the colony, and all payments made to the treasury on any account whatsoever are made in silver—Mexican, Hong Kong, and Japanese dollars.

2. In the banks very little. I asked the bank in which I transact business about it. I was told in reply it would not amount to much—a few thousand dollars at best—chiefly sovereigns, kept for the accommodation of travelers and traders (visiting Australia chiefly); that much more gold was held by native money changers than by the banks.

3. There never was any gold in circulation in this colony since its very foundation, only silver.

To the eighth interrogatory, viz, "What was the estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882," I have to answer as follows:

1. In the treasury: I called on the colonial secretary in person, and requested him to give me the desired information. He answered, "Really none; because the treasury keeps all its funds in some of the chartered banks here at Penang and Malacca. All moneys, accordingly, as they are received from any source whatever, are deposited in said banks, and the colonial treasurer gives checks for all disbursements as they occur." He said he could not answer it differently from what he did, and that the balances held by the banks at the end of the year 1882 would, aggregated, not be the actual amount due the treasury. I addressed a letter, while writing the draft of this dispatch, to the colonial treasurer, simply laying the interrogatory before him and requesting an answer to it.

I inclose a true copy of the letter of reply, marked B, received from the colonial treasurer, Mr. A. M. Skinner. The bank-note circulation he alludes to is that of chartered banks, which make sworn quarterly returns to the colonial Government of the amount of bank notes issued by them. Under their charter they are obliged to hold always at least one-third of silver currency of the amount of bills in circulation (the rest, of course, has to be covered by good, sufficient collaterals). That the treasury has neither coin nor bullion in its vaults I know.

2. In the banks: I allude only to those banks which hold charters from the Government, and are required under the same to make a sworn return to the colonial Government, at the end of every quarter, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, and certify, under oath, that "the specie in reserve is in accordance (one-third of circulation of notes) with the terms of Her Majesty's royal charter of incorporation." There are four chartered banks in all. One of them has a branch at Penang and Malacca, and another has a branch at Penang only. Each bank where located issues notes redeemable at that place only. Their quarterly sworn returns to the Government, alluded to, are always published in the Government Gazette. Thus it is shown that on the 31st of December, 1882, the average amount of notes in circulation of the seven banks amounted to a total of \$2,840,924, and accordingly, as required by law, they must have held one-third (at least) of this amount in silver, say \$946,974.

To ascertain whether this amount or more was actually held by the seven banks in the colony on the 31st of December last, I again called on my informant in the bank where I transact business. He told me he did not think that any of the banks had at the end of December an amount of silver currency equal to the amount of notes in circulation, but held in bullion, not current coin, and strong negotiable documentary col-

laterals sufficient, to cover the difference. He believed that no bank held more than 35 to 40 lachs (a lac = \$10,000), on an average, of disbursable legal tender-silver currency at the end of any quarter—some, perhaps, even a little less; 35 lachs might be regarded, probably, as a fair average per bank. This, then, for seven banks in the colony would aggregate \$2,450,000, and I think it is safe to accept that figure approximately.

3. Circulation: It is next to impossible to answer that question with justice, situated as I am, certainly not upon any written official authority.

The following, then, is my estimate of the silver circulation in the colony of the Straits Settlements at the close of 1882, viz:

	Population.	Silver circulation.
First settlement:		
Singapore Island	139, 208	\$6, 196, 041
Second settlement:		
Penang Island	190, 597	{ 2, 534, 112
Province Wellesley.		
Pangkore Island (called Diding)		
Third settlement:		
Malacca, port and province.	93, 579	374, 595
Total	423, 384	9, 474, 043

Number of adult males at Singapore	93, 652
Number of adult males at Penang	50, 328
Number of adult males at Province Wellesley	45, 507
Number of adult males at Pulo, Pangkore, and Dindings	1, 294
Number of adult males at Malacca	33, 465
Total adult males	224, 246

In giving the estimate of the silver coin in circulation in this colony at the close of 1882, I think it is not complete without adding to it an estimate for the so-called "native states," being the Malay provinces partly under direct British protection and partly called "independent."

To the first-mentioned class of native states, "protected and residential," belong Perak, Salangore, and Sungei-Ujong, the two former, headed by Perak, being large provinces, larger than the last mentioned. Tin mining, with great success, and planting are the chief occupations of the populations of them all, and they attract a large and steadily increasing number of Chinese.

In the utter absence of a census of the native states, and after having consulted authorities which I deem reliable, I think it is safe to estimate the aggregate of the male adult population of the three protected and residential provinces at 125,000, fully one-half being Chinese, and to allow for this number the sum total of \$600,000.

The other native states, so-called "independent," as Johore, with Moar, the "Negir Sumbulan" (or "nine states," all in the interior), and Pahang (with Kinaman), are not so well populated, and have Chinese settlements only in places, the latter being most numerous and wealthiest in Johore. Pelang is a large province, but little developed and rather poorly populated (only along the streams), and the same is true of the Negir Sumbulan. Johore is the best populated, with European and Chinese planters. I think it is safe to allow for these "independent states" an aggregate of 100,000 adult males, at \$5 per head, or \$500,000, and for the treasuries of their respective Governments, or held by the chiefs, \$150,000; total, \$650,000.

The result, then, of what I have stated under the head of "silver in circulation at the close of 1882" within the territory directly and indirectly (better said, of necessity) of my consular jurisdiction sum up as follows, viz:

In the colony of the Straits Settlements, exclusive of the banks and the colonial treasury	\$9, 474, 043
Native states, protected, residential	600, 000
Native states, so called "independent"	650, 000
Grand total	10, 724, 043

It may be more, but hardly over \$11,000,000.

The next or ninth interrogatory reads as follows: "What amount of paper currency, Government and other, respectively, was outstanding at the close of the year 1882?"

Answer. The colonial Government issues no paper currency of any kind, and only the seven chartered banks, four at Singapore, two at Penang, and one at Malacca, as already shown. At each of the three ports bank bills are issued, redeemable only at

the bank that issued them, and current there only. Thus, for instance, a bank note issued by the chartered bank at Penang (thus described on its face) is not current here, notwithstanding it has a branch here, and can only be disposed of at a small discount, which I cannot help regarding in any other light than an extortion. What would our people at home say if, for instance, they could not dispose of a national bank note issued in New York at Philadelphia, without experiencing a discount?

As to the amount of bank notes issued by the chartered banks outstanding December 31, 1882, I have stated it above, but repeat it here, the amount total for the colony being \$2,208,600.

I inclose, marked C, the return made by the banks for the quarter ending December 31, 1882, to the colonial secretary, and published by him in the Colonial Government Gazette, dated January 19, 1883.

The last or tenth interrogatory reads as follows: "Were any laws passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage issue or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation?"

Answer. None whatever.

A bill was proposed in the colonial legislature, either early in 1882 or late in 1881 (a great number of spurious but well-made Mexican and Japanese silver dollars being in circulation at the time, causing much loss and annoyance), to issue \$300,000 worth of one-dollar bank bills, to be issued and redeemed by the colonial treasurer (the lowest denomination of bills issued by the chartered banks is of \$5), but it met with sufficiently strong opposition to fall through; the measure was not a very popular one.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. STUDER,
United States Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Statement showing the value in dollars of silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from Singapore in the years 1881 and 1882.

	1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold and gold coin:				
Import of bullion.....	\$264,966	\$355,616	\$90,650	
Export of bullion.....	98,228	89,861		8,369
Dollars and silver:				
Import of specie.....	5,161,852	6,784,942	1,623,090	
Export of specie.....	4,265,083	8,169,077	3,903,994	

H. D. CHOPARD.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OFFICE,
Singapore, May 18, 1883.

N. B.—Mr. Chopard is the officer directly in charge of the import and export office, harbor-master's department.

A. G. STUDER,
United States Consul.

TREASURY, SINGAPORE, June 16, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this date, respecting the gold and silver circulation in the Straits and the bullion in the treasury vault at the close of 1882.

You will see from the Blue Book (division T) that the bank-note circulation is known precisely, amounting at present to between \$3,900,000 and \$4,000,000 among all the seven banks of the colony, against which they are bound to hold \$1,300,000 in dollars. Nothing is known accurately of the silver in circulation, and the bankers when asked to estimate have given estimates as low as \$1,000,000 and as high as \$3,000,000. The treasury never interferes with the silver market, and never holds any bullion in its vaults, although a proposal has been submitted to the home authorities formerly for a dollar and now for a half dollar of Government issue.

Subsidiary coinage in silver and copper is put into circulation by the Government to the extent of something like \$100,000 a year, much of which finds circulation in India, Borneo, &c.

I am sorry that I have so little information on the points you refer to, but shall always be happy to furnish you with such particulars as can be obtained.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. M. SKINNER,
Colonial Treasurer Straits Settlements.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Singapore.*

[Date of Government Gazette January 19, 1883. Government notification No. 40.]

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Singapore, Penang, and Malacca during the month ended 31st December, 1882, is published for general information.

By his excellency's command.

A. P. TALBOT,
For Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Singapore, 18th January, 1883.

Banks.	Average amount.		
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.....	\$646, 215	\$632, 210	\$58, 806
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.....	795, 130	741, 314	.....
Oriental Bank Corporation.....	335, 380	.....	.....
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	431, 375	.....	.....

The specie in reserve is in accordance with the terms of Her Majesty's royal charter of incorporation.

SIAM.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bangkok, Siam, June 20, 1883.

SIR: Referring to your circular of February 21, 1883, containing ten interrogatories *in re* Siamese finance, copy of which I sent His Siamese Majesty's minister for foreign affairs for answer, I have the honor to state that this day I received reply in words herewith sent. The minister's reference may be found in my consular dispatch No. 14, bearing date September 27, 1881.

The finances of Siam are in an embarrassed condition, and no definite information thereon may be had except from Government, and Government, Sphinx-like, maintains silence.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. HALDERMAN.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

[Copy of translation, furnished by foreign office.]

Tiaou Phraya Banonwongse Inaha Kosa Dhipodi, the Phraklang, minister for foreign affairs, to General John A. Halderman, United States minister resident and consul-general:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 10th May last, in which you communicated to me the desire of the Secretary of State in Washington to be informed of the amount of coinage of gold and silver and gold and silver produced by the mines, and the estimated amount of gold and silver in circulation, and the amount of paper currency in Siam in the year 1882.

I regret it to be an impossibility to answer the questions as desired by the Secretary of State in every respect. The reason is because in Bangkok we are preparing to make the statistics to ascertain the amount of money on the same conditions as other European countries, but it has not been completed.

Regarding the gold and silver produced by the mines of Siam, and gold coins and paper currency, as desired to know by the Secretary of State, I beg to refer you to the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 27th September.

Whenever the Siamese Government shall have arranged this affair in a satisfactory condition I shall be pleased to let you know, according to the desire expressed by the Secretary of State.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
Bangkok, June 14, 1883.

MEXICO.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 28, 1883.

SIR: On the receipt of your "separate" of the 21st February last, in which, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, you instructed me to furnish all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters affecting the country, I addressed a note to Señor Mariscal embodying therein the interrogations propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of my note I inclose.

I now inclose you a translation of a note addressed to me by Señor Fernandez, of the 22d instant, in which he forwards to me a report and tabular statement from the department of hacienda, answering categorically the questions propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The law of the 16th of December, 1882, referred to by Señor Fernandez in his note, affecting the coinage issue, forms inclosure No. 3 in my dispatch No. 460, 29th June, 1882.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. MORGAN.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Morgan to Señor Mariscal.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, March 28, 1883.

SIR: At the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury I have been instructed by the Department of State to furnish all information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import, and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters in Mexico.

The interrogations propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury are intended to apply simply to the calendar year 1882.

* * * * *

My Government would be pleased if your excellency would cause, if possible, the information to be given.

I renew to your excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

P. H. MORGAN.

His Excellency IGNACIO MARISCAL.

Señor Fernandez to Mr. Morgan.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Mexico, June 22, 1883.

MR. MINISTER: Referring to your excellency's note of the 28th March last, I have the honor to forward you, herewith inclosed, copy of a letter from the department of hacienda which contains the information asked for by your excellency in said note

concerning the coinage, production, consumption, importation, and exportation of precious metals, and other data relative to the financial condition of Mexico in 1882.

Accompanying the present note I forward to your excellency the document annexed to the note of the department of hacienda, which contains a copy of the law affecting the coinage issue passed on the 16th December, 1881.

I renew to your excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOSÉ FERNANDEZ.

His Excellency P. H. MORGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND PUBLIC CREDIT, MEXICO, SECTION 7, NO. 764.

Referring to the note of your department of the 28th March last, and to the note which was addressed to you under the same date by the United States minister, asking for all the information obtainable concerning the coinage, production, consumption, importation, and exportation of precious metals, paper and metallic currency in circulation, and other information relative to the financial condition of Mexico in the year 1882, and on whose behalf you transmitted the interrogatories propounded by the said minister, we proceed to give the fullest information possible, and to which end we copy categorically the questions indicated, placing in your possession the corresponding answers thereto:

1st. What was the amount of gold coined, in denomination and value?

2d. What was the amount of silver coined, in denomination and value?

	No. of pieces.	Value.
Gold:		
Pieces of the value of \$20.....	18, 169	\$363, 380 00
Pieces of the value of \$10.....	8, 287	82, 870 00
Pieces of the value of \$5.....	400	2, 000 00
Pieces of the value of \$2.50.....	800	2, 000 00
Pieces of the value of \$1.....	2, 340	2, 340 00
Total		452, 590 00
Silver:		
Pieces of the value of \$1.....	24, 520, 610	24, 520, 610 00
Pieces of the value of 50 cents.....	204, 082	102, 041 00
Pieces of the value of 25 cents.....	1, 601, 084	400, 271 00
Pieces of the value of 10 cents.....	993, 026	9, 930 26
Pieces of the value of 5 cents.....	480, 708	24, 035 40
Total		25, 146, 260 00

3d. What was the import and export of gold bullion and of gold coin?

4th. What was the import and export of silver coin and of silver bullion?

In the official data there appears to have been no import of gold or silver, either coined or in bullion.

In respect of the exportation, there appears in the fiscal year already named, which ended June 30, 1882, the following:

Coined Mexican gold.....	\$558, 398 16	
Coined foreign gold	199, 387 95	
Bullion gold	483, 633 04	
		\$1, 241, 419 15
Coined Mexican silver.....	11, 607, 888 13	
Coined foreign silver	121, 642 29	
Bullion silver	3, 540, 993 99	
Worked silver	1, 279 35	
Silver ore.....	536, 715 62	
Small ore.....	10, 028 62	
Sulphuric ore	3, 800 00	
		15, 822, 348 00
Total export of precious metals.....		17, 063, 767 15

5th. What amount of gold was produced by the mines?

6th. What amount of silver was produced by the mines?

It is regretted that there are no returns given by the different mining companies, but from the official data of the mints and custom-houses we form the following calculation:

Gold coined by the mints.....	\$452,590 00	
Gold bullion exported.....	483,633 04	
		\$936,223 04
Silver coined by the mints	25,146,260 00	
Silver bullion exported.....	3,540,993 99	
Silver ore exported.....	536,715 80	
Small ore exported.....	10,028 62	
Sulphuric ore exported.....	3,800 00	
		29,237,798 41
Total.....		30,174,021 45

It should be remembered that the mineral production is greater, considering the amount of silver and gold bullion which is reserved by private individuals in their safes, and also the amount which is employed in the arts.

7th. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

8th. What was the estimated amount of silver coin in said department at the end of the year?

On the 30th of June, 1882 which is the date referred to above, there was no balance of coined gold in the Treasury, and of silver there was \$97,877.48. As regards the banks, we can only give information concerning the Mexican National Bank, in which the amount was \$4,306,495.46.

In regard to the amount in circulation we have no reliable information.

9th. What amount of paper currency, Government and other, respectively, was outstanding at the close of the year 1882?

There was no paper currency of the Government outstanding.

The Mexican National Bank had in circulation bills to the amount of \$2,062,520.

In respect of bills outstanding of other banks, viz, the Mercantile, the Bank of South America, and the Montepio, we have no information concerning them.

10th. Were any laws passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation?

The law which was passed on the 16th of December, 1881, required the cessation of the coinage of silver pieces of 5-cents and of 1-cent copper pieces, and prohibiting the circulation of copper money after a lapse of two years; authorizing the coinage of a fractional currency, with an alloy of 75 to 80 per cent. of copper and 20 to 25 per cent. of nickel, without, however, exceeding the amount of \$4,000,000.

I inclose a copy of the law cited, as requested by the United States minister.

With the above I have the honor to answer your note cited of the 28th March last.

Liberty and constitution.

Mexico, April 30th, 1883.

JESUS FUENTES Y MUÑIZ.

To the DEPARTMENT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MEXICO.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Matamoras, July 28, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report giving the coinage of the precious metals in Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1882.

The total coinage for ten years is also given, and, in another table, the coinage from the conquest down.

Table D gives full details of the product and method of reduction of each mine in Mexico.

These figures can hardly fail to be read with interest by all interested in the general subject of our future trade relations with Mexico, but they will, I believe, be of special interest to those who have already invested or contemplate investing capital in Mexican mines.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARNER P. SUTTON,

Consul-General.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,

Second Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

COINAGE REPORT—MEXICAN COINAGE.

The mines of Mexico have been objects of great interest since the Spanish conquest.

The recent importation of capital to open, improve, and develop these mines makes the official figures of the product of the mines and the coinage of the mints a matter of considerable interest.

The following tables are translated from advance sheets, for which I am indebted to section 7 of the treasury department, under charge of Señor J. M. Garmendia.

Table A gives the coinage of gold, of silver, and of copper, with totals, at each of the eleven mints, for the year ending June 30, 1882.

Table B gives the coinage of these different metals separately, with totals, at each of the eleven different mints, for the ten years, by separate years, ending June 30, 1882.

Table C shows the coinage, by epochs, of three metals separately, with totals, from the conquest to June 30, 1882.

Table D shows the kilograms of pure silver and gold delivered at the mints for coinage during the year ending June 30, 1882, the state and mine from which taken, the mint where coined, and also the method of reduction.

Table E is a summary of the previous table, and shows in more compact form the value of the metals delivered in the various states of the republic.

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Matamoras, July 28, 1883.

TABLE A.—Statement showing the money coined in the mints of the Republic during the year ending June 30, 1882.

Mints.	Gold.	Silver.			Copper.	Total coin- age.
	Value.	Dollars.	Fractional.	Total.	Value.	
Mexico	\$223, 000	\$6, 049, 000	\$167, 000	\$6, 216, 000	\$5, 000	\$6, 444, 000
Zacatecas	14, 770	5, 814, 600	198, 400	6, 013, 000	4, 000	6, 031, 770
Guanajuato	113, 300	4, 128, 000	163, 000	4, 291, 000	.....	4, 404, 300
San Luis Potosi .....	.....	2, 318, 800	26, 415	2, 345, 215	.....	2, 345, 215
Chihuahua	8, 740	1, 345, 727	.....	1, 345, 727	.....	1, 354, 167
Guadalajara	2, 390	1, 287, 073	37, 321	1, 324, 394	2, 972	1, 329, 756
Alamos	31, 720	1, 054, 753	9, 679	1, 064, 432	.....	1, 096, 152
Durango	21, 520	1, 002, 164	2, 678	1, 004, 842	.....	1, 026, 362
Culiacan	32, 080	916, 736	9, 977	926, 713	.....	958, 793
Hermosillo .....	.....	481, 812	11, 180	492, 992	.....	492, 992
Oaxaca	5, 070	121, 945	.....	121, 945	.....	127, 015
Totals.....	452, 590	24, 520, 610	625, 650	25, 146, 260	11, 972	25, 610, 822

TABLE B.—Money coined in the mints of the Republic for the ten years, by separate years ending June 30, 1882.

GOLD.

Mints.	Year ending June 30—										Totals.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
Alamos.....	\$2,576	\$8,610	\$16,440	\$6,420	\$5,520	\$5,235	\$13,700	\$12,120	\$23,240	\$31,720	\$125,581
Culiacan.....	47,001	41,025	50,529	55,920	52,790	40,923	49,230	50,536	47,238	32,080	467,272
Chihuahua.....	10,000	27,760	13,600	21,920	1,900	1,100	.....	.....	.....	8,740	85,020
Durango.....	26,060	37,120	26,180	19,480	17,725	17,410	.....	29,570	30,250	21,520	249,250
Guadalajara.....	8,080	4,770	7,100	.....	.....	.....	3,830	.....	4,040	2,890	30,210
Guanajuato.....	336,000	418,000	386,000	323,900	307,500	299,000	207,840	130,600	136,180	113,300	2,638,320
Hermosillo.....	61,184	59,628	87,640	40,270	6,830	11,730	1,360	6,970	7,480	.....	2,283,092
Mexico.....	256,800	222,000	224,000	284,060	268,000	290,000	304,500	250,000	220,000	223,000	2,542,400
Oaxaca.....	50,890	28,390	8,140	6,760	4,720	2,880	3,700	1,070	5,850	5,070	117,470
San Luis Potosi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zacatecas.....	14,724	19,440	42,900	50,732	30,765	23,720	50,111	40,960	17,790	14,770	306,002
Totals.....	813,415	866,743	862,619	809,402	695,750	691,998	658,206	521,826	492,068	452,590	6,864,617

SILVER.

Alamos.....	\$894,474	\$782,353	\$948,805	\$771,480	\$920,114	\$1,050,584	\$756,958	\$852,691	\$905,663	\$1,064,432	\$8,947,194
Culiacan.....	742,799	688,757	726,339	746,397	771,412	845,439	891,951	917,779	1,219,082	926,713	8,476,668
Chihuahua.....	727,000	931,000	893,431	977,812	658,264	910,506	806,025	949,772	1,178,534	1,345,727	9,378,071
Durango.....	463,004	691,939	718,233	673,570	868,195	850,107	854,882	898,693	977,964	1,004,842	8,001,449
Guadalajara.....	616,905	937,528	1,154,535	1,143,380	1,321,585	1,462,960	1,413,161	1,510,679	1,363,241	1,324,395	12,248,369
Guanajuato.....	3,956,000	3,998,000	4,297,000	4,301,976	4,464,000	4,525,000	4,321,000	4,400,500	4,135,250	4,291,000	42,689,726
Hermosillo.....	4,779,007	670,550	469,927	410,641	783,065	866,268	555,650	709,885	711,250	492,992	6,449,237
Mexico.....	4,381,018	3,470,854	2,761,000	3,335,000	4,611,000	4,488,700	5,116,000	5,586,000	5,691,000	6,216,000	45,656,572
Oaxaca.....	179,448	149,791	128,821	129,684	133,929	132,514	153,610	134,700	142,660	121,945	1,407,030
San Luis Potosi.....	2,559,880	2,357,958	2,275,865	1,936,500	2,091,964	2,010,126	2,519,110	2,354,830	2,315,750	2,345,215	22,767,198
Zacatecas.....	4,381,276	4,167,390	5,013,000	5,027,614	4,791,600	4,942,000	4,775,000	5,703,000	5,977,000	6,013,000	50,790,880
Totals.....	19,680,811	18,846,068	19,386,958	19,454,054	21,415,128	22,064,204	22,162,987	24,018,529	24,617,394	25,146,261	216,812,395

TABLE B.—*Money coined in the mints of the Republic for the ten years, by separate years ending June 30, 1882—Continued.*

COPPER.

Mints.	Year ending June 30—										Totals.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
Alamos.....	\$897, 050	\$790, 963	\$965, 245	\$777, 900	\$925, 634	\$1, 055, 819	\$770, 298	\$864, 811	\$930, 153	\$1, 096, 152	\$9, 074, 025
Culiacan.....	789, 800	729, 782	781, 082	813, 786	824, 202	886, 362	941, 181	968, 315	1, 269, 405	958, 793	8, 962, 678
Chihuahua.....	737, 000	958, 760	907, 031	999, 732	660, 164	911, 606	806, 025	949, 772	1, 178, 534	1, 354, 467	9, 463, 091
Durango.....	489, 064	729, 079	744, 413	693, 050	885, 920	867, 517	878, 817	930, 048	1, 008, 214	1, 026, 362	8, 252, 484
Gandallajara.....	628, 693	944, 635	1, 161, 635	1, 143, 380	1, 321, 585	1, 467, 960	1, 418, 491	1, 510, 679	1, 374, 256	1, 329, 758	12, 302, 072
Guanajuato.....	4, 292, 000	4, 416, 000	4, 683, 000	4, 625, 876	4, 771, 500	4, 829, 764	4, 528, 840	4, 531, 100	4, 281, 430	4, 404, 300	45, 363, 810
Hermosillo.....	840, 191	730, 178	557, 569	450, 946	789, 980	877, 998	537, 010	716, 835	718, 730	492, 992	6, 732, 449
Mexico.....	4, 654, 818	3, 706, 404	3, 002, 000	3, 632, 650	4, 887, 950	4, 799, 300	5, 435, 300	5, 848, 250	5, 922, 950	6, 444, 000	48, 333, 622
Oaxaca.....	230, 544	178, 188	136, 980	136, 440	138, 649	135, 394	157, 310	135, 770	148, 510	127, 015	1, 524, 814
San Luis Potosi.....	2, 559, 880	2, 357, 938	2, 275, 865	1, 936, 500	2, 091, 964	2, 020, 126	2, 519, 110	2, 334, 830	2, 315, 750	2, 345, 215	22, 777, 198
Zacatecas.....	4, 398, 000	4, 186, 830	5, 056, 490	5, 083, 846	4, 822, 365	4, 965, 720	4, 835, 111	5, 743, 960	6, 003, 790	6, 031, 770	51, 117, 882
Totals.....	20, 517, 040	19, 728, 777	20, 271, 290	20, 294, 110	22, 119, 913	22, 817, 566	22, 837, 493	24, 544, 390	25, 151, 722	25, 610, 824	223, 903, 125

TOTAL COINAGE.

TABLE C.—*Coinage from the conquest to June 30, 1882.*

Style.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.	Yearly average.
COLONIAL PERIOD.					
Maenquina, from 1537 to 1731..	\$8,497,950	\$752,067,457	\$200,000	\$760,765,407	-----
Pillar, from 1732 to 1771	19,889,014	441,629,211	-----	461,518,225	-----
Bust, from 1772 to 1821.....	40,391,447	888,563,989	342,893	929,298,329	-----
Totals.....	68,778,411	2,082,260,657	542,893	2,151,581,961	\$7,549,410
INDEPENDENCE.					
Bust imperial of Iturbide, 1822 and 1823.....	557,392	18,575,570	-----	19,132,962	-----
Republican eagle money, from 1824 to June 30, 1872.....	44,227,213	720,565,673	5,212,363	770,005,249	-----
Republican eagle money, from 1872 to June 30, 1882.....	6,864,617	216,812,395	226,113	223,903,125	-----
Totals.....	51,649,222	955,953,638	5,438,476	1,013,041,336	16,607,235
Grand totals	120,427,633	3,038,214,295	5,981,369	3,164,623,297	9,146,310

TABLE D.—*Metals received at the mints of the Republic during the year ending June, 30, 1882.*

From states and mines.	Silver.				Gold.		Mints where coined.
	Kilograms, pure.			Value at \$39.109 a kilogram.	Kilograms, pure.	Value at \$63.529 a kilogram.	
	Mill.	Smelting.	Total.				
AGUASCALIENTES.							
Pinos.....	2. 037	6. 929	9, 002	\$352 05	0, 914	\$588 18	Zacatecas.
COAHUILA.							
Sierra Mojada.....		1, 027. 723	1, 027. 723	40, 193 21			Do.
Coahuila		108. 041	108. 041	4, 225 37			Do.
Total.....		1, 135. 764	1, 135. 764	44, 418 58			
CHIHUAHUA.							
Parial.....	20, 702. 036		20, 702. 036	809, 635 92	4. 409	2, 837 31	Chihuahua.
Do		1, 283. 073	1, 283. 073	50, 179 70	0. 064	41 18	Mexico.
Batopilas.....	1, 925. 615	2, 331. 602	4, 257. 217	166, 495 49	0. 112	72 07	Chihuahua.
Do		2, 876. 067	2, 876. 067	112, 480 10	0. 254	163 45	Alamos.
Cosihuiriachic.....	3, 864. 289		3, 864. 289	151, 128 47			Chihuahua.
Urachic		1, 111. 711	1, 111. 711	43, 477 90			Do.
Do	1, 023. 421	1, 160. 158	2, 183. 579	85, 397 59	1. 489	958 21	Alamos.
Urique		903. 150	903. 150	35, 321 29			Chihuahua.
Do		1, 833. 469	1, 833. 469	71, 705 13			Alamos.
Guadalupe y Calvo.....	799. 770	1, 825. 854	2, 625. 624	102, 685 52	20. 452	13, 161 45	Culiacan.
Uruapa	1, 284. 948	224. 035	1, 508. 983	59, 014 81	4. 334	2, 789 05	Alamos.
Gnazapares	93. 867		93. 867	3, 671 04			Chihuahua.
Do		1, 532. 223	1, 532. 223	59, 923 70	0. 602	387 40	Alamos.
Joya	75. 540	1, 428. 363	1, 503. 903	58, 816 14	0. 698	449 18	Culiacan.
Jesus Maria.....	186. 615		186. 615	7, 298 32	7. 305	4, 700 97	Chihuahua.
Do	14. 868	757. 619	772. 487	30, 211 19	19. 824	12, 757 31	Alamos.
Pinos Altos	466. 909		466. 909	18, 260 34	12. 337	7, 939 21	Chihuahua.
Chihuahua		604. 928	604. 928	23, 658 12			Mexico.
Yoquibo	167. 099	151. 052	318. 151	12, 442 56	6. 683	4, 300 70	Chihuahua.
Candameña.....		93. 617	93. 617	3, 661 26			Do.
Santa Eulalia		50. 262	50. 262	1, 965 69			Do.
Guadalupe de los Reyes.....		19. 497	19. 497	762 50	0. 193	124 20	Culiacan.
Total.....	30, 604. 977	18, 186. 680	48, 791. 657	1,908,192 78	78. 756	50, 681 69	
DURANGO.							
Topia	61. 740	211. 636	273. 376	10, 691 46			Durango.
Do	3, 028. 550	2, 985. 400	6, 013. 950	235, 199 57	5. 827	3, 749 84	Culiacan.
Comercio.....	3, 238. 652	2, 447. 243	5, 685. 895	222, 369 66			Durango.
San Juan de Guadalupe.....	717. 964	3, 116. 768	3, 834. 732	149, 972 53			Do.
Do		1, 610. 965	1 610. 965	63, 003 23			Zacatecas.

TABLE D.—*Metals received at the mints of the Republic, &c.*—Continued.

From states and mints.	Silver.				Gold.		Mints where coined.
	Kilograms, pure.			Value at \$39.109 a kilogram.	Kilograms, pure.	Value at \$643.529 a kilogram.	
	Mill.	Smelting.	Total.				
Avino.....	3, 170. 527	82. 760	3, 253. 287	127, 232 80	.....	.....	Durango.
Guanacevi.....	2, 129. 375	27. 960	2, 157. 335	84, 371 21	.....	.....	Do.
Parrilla.....	32. 300	1, 359. 571	1, 391. 871	54, 434 68	.....	.....	Do.
San Dimas.....	1, 360. 802	16. 130	1, 376. 932	53, 850 43	.....	.....	Do.
Cnencamé.....	62. 450	893. 702	956. 152	37, 394 14	.....	.....	Do.
Bajada.....	213. 000	709. 877	922. 877	36, 092 79	.....	.....	Culiacan.
Copalquin.....	563. 386	26. 420	589. 806	23, 066 72	2. 420	1, 557 34	Do.
Coneto.....	590. 818	.....	590. 818	23, 106 30	.....	.....	Durango.
Santiago.....	141. 242	400. 353	541. 595	21, 181 23	.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	140. 062	124. 990	265. 052	10, 365 91	2. 280	1, 467 24	Culiacan.
Tejamé.....	370. 507	28. 253	398. 760	15, 595 10	.....	.....	Durango.
Canelas.....	36. 603	335. 374	371. 977	14, 547 64	1. 097	705 95	Culiacan.
Soledad.....	286. 661	.....	286. 661	11, 211 02	.....	.....	Durango.
Gavilanes.....	254. 363	.....	254. 363	9, 947 88	.....	.....	Do.
Sianori.....	.....	8. 673	8. 673	339 19	.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	100. 939	43. 050	143. 989	5, 631 26	2. 010	1, 293 49	Culiacan.
Sapiori.....	169. 996	.....	169. 996	6, 648 37	.....	.....	Durango.
Mapimi.....	.....	165. 096	165. 096	6, 456 73	.....	.....	Do.
San Francisco.....	138. 398	.....	138. 398	5, 412 60	.....	.....	Do.
Papasquiario.....	.....	117. 711	117. 711	4, 603 55	.....	.....	Do.
Arzate.....	112. 007	.....	112. 007	4, 380 48	.....	.....	Do.
San Lucas.....	54. 245	9. 120	63. 365	2, 478 14	.....	.....	Do.
Negociacion del Pino.	.....	34. 403	34. 403	1, 345 46	.....	.....	Do.
Indé.....	.....	27. 588	27. 588	1, 078 93	.....	.....	Do.
Güichapa.....	22. 213	.....	22. 213	868 72	.....	.....	Do.
Ventanas.....	8. 528	13. 578	22. 106	864 54	.....	.....	Do.
Peñoles.....	19. 360	.....	19. 360	757 15	.....	.....	Do.
San Juan del Rio.....	16. 171	.....	16. 171	632 43	.....	.....	Do.
Duraznito.....	10. 000	5. 900	15. 900	621 83	.....	.....	Do.
Canatlan.....	12. 546	.....	12. 546	490 66	.....	.....	Do.
Carlana.....	.....	46. 063	46. 063	1, 801 44	.....	.....	Do.
Metatitos.....	10. 316	.....	10. 316	403 47	.....	.....	Do.
El Oro.....	8. 094	.....	8. 094	316 54	.....	.....	Do.
Total.....	17, 081. 815	14, 848. 584	31, 930. 399 1	248,765 79	13. 634	8, 773 86	
GUANAJUATO.							
Guanajuato.....	103, 901. 000	692, 562	104, 593. 562	4,090,549 61	162. 350	104, 476 93	Guanajuato.
Do.....	.....	40, 064	40. 064	1, 566 86	1. 068	687 29	Mexico.
Total.....	103, 901. 000	732. 626	104, 633. 626	4,092,116 47	163. 418	105, 164 22	
GUERRERO.							
Tasco.....	.....	2, 735. 231	2, 735. 231	106, 972 14	6. 165	3, 967 35	Mexico.
Guerrero.....	.....	1, 071. 378	1, 071. 378	41, 900 52	.....	.....	Do.
Total.....	.....	3, 806. 609	3, 806. 609	148, 872 66	6. 165	3, 967 35	
HIDALGO.							
Pachuca.....	82, 352. 189	27, 846. 960	110, 199. 149	4,309,778 51	21. 818	14, 040 51	Do.
Zimapan.....	.....	10, 361. 013	10, 361. 013	405,208 85	9. 944	6, 399 25	Do.
Total.....	82, 352. 189	38, 207. 973	120, 560. 162	4,714,987 36	31. 762	20, 439 76	
JALISCO.							
Hostotipaquillo.....	7, 319. 251	126. 156	7, 445. 407	291, 182 42	.....	.....	Guadalajara.
Bramador.....	6, 748. 787	.....	6, 748. 787	263, 938 31	.....	.....	Do.
Cuale.....	5, 295. 321	.....	5, 295. 321	207, 094 70	.....	.....	Do.
Etzatlan.....	3, 849. 500	20. 756	3, 870. 256	151, 361 84	1. 318	848 17	Do.
La Yesca.....	2, 751. 103	139. 394	2, 890. 497	113, 044 44	.....	.....	Do.
San Sebastian.....	2, 546. 791	.....	2, 546. 791	99, 602 44	.....	.....	Do.
Santo Tomas.....	774. 803	143. 688	918. 491	35, 921 26	.....	.....	Do.
La Bautista.....	377. 855	.....	377. 855	14, 777 53	.....	.....	Do.
Tuxpan.....	28. 704	.....	28. 704	1, 122 58	.....	.....	Do.
San Pedro Lagunillas.	15. 426	.....	15. 426	603 29	.....	.....	Do.
San José Buenaventura.	4. 376	.....	4. 376	171 14	.....	.....	Do.
Total.....	29, 711. 917	429. 994	30, 141. 911	1,178,819 95	1. 318	848 17	

TABLE D.—*Metals received at the mints of the Republic, &c.*—Continued.

From states and mines.	Silver.				Gold.		Mints where coined.
	Kilograms, pure.			Value at \$39.109 a kilogram.	Kilograms, pure.	Value at \$643.529 a kilogram.	
	Mill.	Smelting.	Total.				
MEXICO.							
Sultepec.....		4, 182. 587	4, 182. 587	163, 576 79	3. 925	2, 525 85	Mexico.
Arcos.....	1, 355. 337	663. 201	2, 018. 538	78, 943 00			Do.
Total	1, 355. 337	4, 845. 788	6, 201. 125	242, 519 79	3. 925	2, 525 85	
MICHOACAN.							
Morelia	1, 496. 957	12, 729. 759	14, 226. 716	556, 392 63	4. 991	3, 211 85	Mexico.
Tlalpujahua.....		33. 190	33. 190	1, 298 02	26. 636	17, 141 03	Do.
Anganguero.....	281. 427		281. 427	11, 006 32			Do.
Total.....	1, 778. 384	12, 762. 949	14, 541. 333	568, 696 97	31. 627	20, 352 88	
OAXACA.							
Talea	1, 399. 588		1, 399. 588	54, 736 48			Oaxaca.
Oaxaca.....		471. 884	471. 884	18, 454 91	49. 821	32, 061 25	Mexico.
Totolapan.....	530. 480		530. 480	20, 746 54			Oaxaca.
Tabiche.....	508. 017		508. 017	19, 868 03			Do.
Ixtlan.....	487. 667		487. 667	19, 072 17			Do.
Peras.....					7. 610	4, 897 25	Do.
Totomachapam.....	72. 674		72. 674	2, 842 20			Do.
Total.....	2, 998. 426	471. 884	3, 470. 310	135, 720 33	57. 431	36, 958 50	
PUEBLA.							
Petela.....		531. 474	531. 474	20, 785 41	29. 546	19, 013 70	Mexico.
Puebla.....		408. 008	408. 008	15, 956 78	0. 425	273 49	Do.
Total.....		939. 482	939. 482	36, 742 19	29. 971	19, 287 19	
SAN LUIS POTOSI.							
Catorce	21, 223. 995	10, 439. 351	31, 663. 346	1, 238, 321 79			San Luis Po
Matehuala	6, 696. 222	11, 965. 856	18, 662. 078	729, 855 20			tosi.
Charcas.....	5, 619. 753	113. 335	5, 733. 088	224, 215 33			Do.
San Luis Potosi.....		3, 355. 116	3, 355. 116	131, 215 23	60. 810	39, 132 99	Do.
Guadalcázar.....	610. 182	698. 504	1, 308. 686	51, 181 40			Mexico.
San Pedro.....		102. 591	102. 591	4, 012 23			San Luis Po
Angeles.....	26. 577	56. 653	83. 230	3, 255 04			tosi.
Salinas	12. 781	5. 088	17. 869	698 83			Do.
Tapona.....		3. 341	3. 341	130 66			Do.
Total.....	34, 189. 510	26, 739. 835	60, 929. 345	2, 382, 885 71	60. 810	39, 132 99	
SINALOA.							
Cosalá.....	177. 802	5, 090. 156	5, 267. 958	206, 024 56	3. 204	2, 061 86	Culiacan.
Cantarranas.....	1, 311. 384		1, 311. 384	51, 286 91	1. 131	727 83	Do.
Santa Cruz.....	662. 293	73. 010	735. 303	28, 756 96	0. 102	65 63	Do.
Do.....	257. 709		257. 709	10, 078 74			Durango.
Yedras.....	41. 275	816. 408	857. 683	33, 543 12			Do.
San Andres.....		460. 994	460. 994	18, 029 01			Culiacan.
Do.....		111. 654	111. 654	4, 366 67			Durango.
Bacubirito.....	61. 898	282. 870	344. 768	13, 483 53	2. 910	1, 872 66	Culiacan.
San Ignacio.....	185. 230		185. 230	7, 244 10			Do.
Sarabia.....	63. 440	90. 136	153. 576	6, 006 20			Do.
San Luis.....	6. 890	50. 201	57. 091	2, 232 77			Do.
Fresnos.....	19. 330	21. 206	40. 536	1, 585 32			Durango.
Yoquistita.....		5. 143	5. 143	201 13			Do.
Total.....	2, 787. 251	7, 001. 778	9, 789. 029	382, 839 08	7. 347	4, 727 98	
SONORA.							
Promontorios	8, 098. 132	101. 365	8, 199. 497	320, 674 12			Alamos.
Justina.....	3, 189. 815	1, 321. 909	4, 511. 724	176, 449 01	16. 991	10, 934 20	Do.
Aduana.....	2, 318. 705		2, 318. 705	90, 682 23			Do.
Trinidad.....	573. 142		573. 142	22, 415 01			Do.
Do.....		284. 340	284. 340	11, 120 25			Chihuahua.
San Lorenzo.....	786. 699	12. 185	798. 884	31, 243 55	0. 683	439 53	Culiacan.
Bacanri.....	374. 662		374. 662	14, 652 65	7. 754	4, 989 92	Alamos.

TABLE D.—*Metals received at the mints of the Republic, &c.—Continued.*

From states and mines.	Silver.				Gold.		Mints where coined.
	Kilograms, pure.			Value at \$39.109 a kilogram.	Kilograms pure.	Value at \$643.529 a kilogram.	
	Mill.	Smelting.	Total.				
SONORO—Continued.							
Minas Nuevas.....		435.663	435,663	17,038 34			Alamos.
San Javier.....	94.129		94,129	3,681 29			Culiacan.
Sonora.....	12,785.000		12,785,000	500,008 56			Hermosillo
Total.....	28,220.284	2,155.462	30,375,746	1,187,965 01	25,428	16,363 65	
ZACATECAS.							
Zacatecas.....	58,401.262	142.640	58,735.702	2,297,094 56	9.383	6,038 23	Zacatecas.
Veta Grande.....	54,476.878	30.550	54,507.428	2,131,731 00	0.872	561 15	Do.
Rescate.....	5,970.884	1,537.090	7,507.974	293,629 35	1.294	832 72	Do.
Do.....	41.236		41.236	1,612 69			Jalisco.
Fresnillo.....	5,946.646	19.480	5,966.126	233,329 22	0.143	92 02	Zacatecas.
Sombrerete.....	2,649.374	2,768.919	5,418.293	211,904 02			Do.
Mazapil.....	732.780	2,630.266	3,363.046	131,525 36	2.448	1,575 35	Do.
Noria de Angeles ..	713.584	990.178	1,703.762	66,632 42	3.138	2,019 39	Do.
Do.....	14.691	14.401	29.092	1,137 75			Durango.
Chalchihuites.....	314.604	582.659	897.263	35,091 05	1.945	1,251 66	Zacatecas.
Do.....		418.895	418.895	16,382 56			Durango.
Jerez.....	1,197.240		1,197.240	46,822 85			Zacatecas.
Minillas.....	1,021.924	19.810	1,041.734	40,741 17			Do.
Panuco.....	845.324	59.270	904.594	35,377 76			Do.
Do.....	27.926		27.926	1,092 15			Do.
Balanos.....	311.233		311.233	12,172 01			Jalisco.
Do.....	59.630		59.630	2,332 06			Zacatecas.
Asientos.....	81.759		81.759	3,197 51			Do.
Nieves.....	44.700		44.700	1,748 17			Do.
Ojo Caliente.....	19.760	11.132	30.892	1,208 15			Do.
Villanueva.....	21.983		21.983	859 73			Do.
Rincon de Romos ..	21.448		21.448	838 80			Do.
Parral.....		18.383	18.383	718 94			Do.
Rio Grande.....		15.975	15.975	624 76			Do.
Cienega Grande....	10.179		10.179	398 09			Do.
Total.....	133,116.845	9,259.648	142,376.493	5,568,202 13	19.223	12,370 52	
Miscellaneous.....	543.143	3,737.926	4,281.069	167,428 27	63.042	40,569 34	Various.

TABLE E.—*Résumé of the metals received at the mints of the Republic during the year ending June 30, 1882.*

From states of—	Silver.				Gold.		Total value, gold and silver.
	Kilograms, pure.			Value at \$39.109 a kilogram.	Kilograms, pure.	Value at \$643.529 a kilo-gram.	
	Mill.	Smelting.	Total.				
Aguas Calientes	2.073	6.929	9.002	\$352 05	0.914	\$588 18	\$940 23
Coahuila		1,135.764	1,135.764	44,418 58			44,418 58
Chihuahua	30,604.977	18,186.689	48,791.657	1,908,192 78	78.756	50,681 69	1,958,874 47
Durango	17,081.815	14,848.584	31,930.399	1,248,765 79	13.634	8,773 86	1,257,539 65
Guanajuato	103,901.000	732.626	104,633.626	4,092,116 47	163.418	105,164 22	4,197,280 69
Guerrero		3,806.609	3,806.609	148,872 66	6.165	3,967 35	152,840 01
Hidalgo	82,352.189	38,207.973	120,560.162	4,714,987 36	31.762	20,439 76	4,735,427 12
Jalisco	29,711.917	429.994	30,141.911	1,178,819 95	1.318	848 17	1,179,668 12
Mexico	1,355.337	4,845.788	6,201.125	242,519 79	3.925	2,525 85	245,045 64
Michoacan	1,778.384	12,762.949	14,541.333	568,696 97	31.627	20,352 88	589,049 85
Oaxaca	2,998.426	471.884	3,470.310	135,720 33	57.431	36,958 50	172,678 83
Puebla		939.482	939.482	36,442 19	29.971	19,287 19	56,029 38
San Luis Potosi	34,189.510	26,739.835	60,929.345	2,382,885 71	60.810	39,132 99	2,422,018 70
Sinaloa	2,787.251	7,001.778	9,789.029	382,839 08	7.347	4,727 98	387,567 06
Sonora	28,220.284	2,155.462	30,375.746	1,187,965 01	25.428	16,363 65	1,204,328 66
Zacatecas	133,116.845	9,259.648	142,376.493	5,568,202 13	19.223	12,370 52	5,580,572 65
Total	468,100.008	141,531.985	609,631.993	23,842,096 85	531.729	342,182 79	24,184,279 64
Miscellaneous	543.143	3,737.926	4,281.069	167,428 27	63.042	40,569 34	207,997 61
Total	468,643.151	145,269.911	613,913.062	24,009,525 12	594.771	382,752 13	24,392,277 25

CUBA.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, May 8, 1883.

SIR: With reference to the circular from the Department of February 21, 1883 received in March last, I have the honor to make the following replies, as close as I have been able to obtain them from the most authentic sources, official and other, on the island:

I am particularly indebted for the information to the courtesy of Joseph W. Todd, esq., an English banker of the firm of Todd, Hidalgo & Co., and G. P. Martinez, esq., a Cuban merchant, both gentlemen of the highest standing in financial matters in Havana.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADAM BADEAU,
Consul-General.

Replies of the consul-general of the United States at Havana to inquiries in circular of State Department, February 21, 1883.

1st. What was the amount of gold coined, in denominations and value?

Answer. No gold is coined in Cuba.

2d. What was the amount of silver coined, in denominations and value?

Answer. No silver is coined in Cuba.

3d. What was the import and export of gold coin and of gold bullion?

Answer. Import, \$2,558,099.50; export, \$3,061,300.

4th. What was the import and export of silver coin and of silver bullion?

Answer. The import, \$1,255,823.25; export, \$458,795.60.

5th. What amount of gold was produced by the mines?

Answer. There are no gold mines in Cuba.

6th. What amount of silver was produced by the mines?

Answer. There are no silver mines in Cuba.

7th. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

8th. What was the estimated amount of silver coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

Answer to questions 7 and 8. At the end of the year 1882 the amount of the precious metals held by the banks was \$11,040,028.76, and in the treasury \$3,141,215, besides an estimated amount of \$14,000,000 in circulation all over the island, in gold and silver coin, of which, however, a very small percentage of the latter.

9th. What amount of paper currency, Government and other, respectively, was outstanding at the close of the year 1882?

Answer. The amount of paper currency in circulation during the year amounted to \$44,862,543.75.

10th. Were any laws passed during 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation? If so, please transmit copies.

Answer. No laws are passed in Cuba on any subject.

[From Arbitrages et Parités, O. Haupt.]

The introduction of gold alfonso has made great progress

The circulation is valued by the American journals at 140,000,000 francs in gold and 5,000,000 in fractional coin. These figures, especially those for gold, appear to us exaggerated, notwithstanding the fact that the banks held in 1880 10,000,000 piasters, and the amount at the same time in circulation was estimated at from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 piasters, or from 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 francs.

It is very difficult to follow the importation and exportation of this metal, which in appearance nearly balance, but which can never constitute the above figures of 140,000,000 francs, naturally composed exclusively of Spanish gold coins.

In adopting this as the mean, subject to all times to caution, we arrive at the following result for a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants:

Gold coin, 93 francs per capita; fractional, 3.30 francs per capita.

The disproportion of the stock of gold relatively to the population is obvious, the more so as there still exists a very large issue of bank bills of about 40,000,000 pesos.

TURK'S ISLAND.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT TURK'S ISLAND,
May 15, 1883.

SIR: I have to report, in answer to Department circular of the date of February 21, 1883, that the islands consisting of Turk's Island and its dependencies make but a colony, and are therefore not vested with the power to coin money, &c., and I suppose that the circular was sent to this consulate only *pro forma*, and perhaps an answer was not expected. But *en passant* it may not be uninteresting matter to say that only gold and silver circulate in this island, and the most of the silver is of Mexican coinage. Occasionally United States bank bills stray here, and these are better than gold, because the trade of the island is mostly with the United States, and this currency is so readily transferred. The money next in demand is American gold. This brings a premium. American silver passes current and of equal value with British silver. Mexican dollars pass for 93½ cents.

I cannot, as will be seen, answer the questions propounded in the circular, and beg to ask that this will be accepted as a suitable or the only reply that can be made from this consulate.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

M. K. SAWYER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

CURACOA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT CURACOA, WEST INDIES,
May 5, 1883.

SIR: In response to the circular of the Department dated February 21, 1883, and received April 13, asking information of the currency and coinage of Curacao, &c., I have to state that all the information the Government here can give me is that the amount of colonial paper currency outstanding at that date was 148,700 francs (= \$59,480). There is no coinage, no production of the money metals, no valuing of exports nor of imports of coin. No laws respecting money were passed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALMONT BARNES,
United States Consul.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

VENEZUELA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Caracas, November 26, 1882.

SIR: In response to your request, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, for monetary information respecting this country for the year 1881, I have the honor to make the following statement:

1. As reported last year, the monetary unit of Venezuela is the bolivar, which is equal to the French franc.

2. On the 6th of July, 1880, a resolution affecting the monetary affairs of Venezuela was adopted, two copies of which were sent last year, which is still in force, as I understand, and which provides, as I have translated, as follows:

"The illustrious American President of the republic, taking into account the diminution in their value which the greater part of the foreign silver moneys not coined in conformity to the monetary convention of 1865 have had, because of the great quantity of them which have been coined, and by the low price of silver, has thought well to order that those may only be received in the public offices according to the following tariff:

"1. The North American and Spanish dollar (*fuerte*), 5 bolivars, and their fractions in proportion.

"The dollars (*fuertes*) of Mexico, Central America, South America, and those which equal them in weight and alloy, 4 bolivars, and their fractions in proportion. The thaler, 3.75 bolivars; the shilling, 1.25 bolivars, and their fractions in proportion.

"2. The foreign moneys of gold and silver coined by France, Switzerland, Belgium,

and Italy, conformably to the monetary convention of 1865, are of obligatory receipt and circulation in the republic, with the same value which they represent.

"3. The importation of foreign silver money which may not have been coined by France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, conformably to the cited convention of 1865, will continue absolutely prohibited."

It will be seen to what an extent the preceding resolution discriminates in favor of the gold and silver money coined by France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Italy, "conformably to the monetary convention of 1865," declaring, as it does, that these moneys "are of obligatory receipt and circulation in the republic, with the same value which they represent," whilst the importation of other foreign silver money not coined by the four countries mentioned, "conformably to the cited convention of 1865, will continue absolutely prohibited." This, of course, prohibits the importation of the silver money of the United States, and I am told that silver coins of the United States and outlying Spanish-America have nearly disappeared from this country.

3. It still remains true that there is no mint in Venezuela, all its coinage having been done abroad. The coins of the country are of gold, silver, nickel, and copper, and they continue to be the same as reported by me in 1880.

4. I understand that the lists of foreign gold and silver coins circulating in Venezuela as money, together with their values here, remain the same as reported by me in 1881.

5. I am advised that it is still true, as I reported in 1881, that the principal foreign moneys in circulation are the United States gold coins and the Spanish-American doubloons, of which the former is most prized.

6. As to paper money, the Bank of Caracas has a circulation of 1,300,000 bolivars. I do not understand this money to be legal tender, but it circulates freely as money at its face value. I am also informed that a bank has been recently projected at Maracaibo with, as nearly as I have learned, a capital of 60,000 pesos or 240,000 bolivars. I know of no other and believe there is no other banking establishment in the country. As to the amount of gold and silver coin in the Bank of Caracas, my information is to the same effect as reported last year, that none is required by law to be kept on deposit for redemption of its notes, but that this institution, as factor of the government in the collection of the revenue, sometimes has two or three hundred thousand dollars on deposit.

7. As to the amount of gold and silver coin in the treasury I have found no statistics, and believe there are none published on that point; but if I may rely on what I have been unofficially told it may be that about one million pesos are kept in the treasury for any emergency or attempted revolution. How reliable and accurate this information may be, however, I cannot tell.

8. As to the consumption of gold and silver in the arts and manufactures there appears to be no statistics, but I think it safe to say that this consumption is quite small.

9. As to import of bullion, there appears to be a like absence of statistics, but I should think the amount is either nothing, or very small.

10. As to the amount of coinage of gold and silver for this country in 1881, my information is that none was coined during that year.

11. As to the export and import of gold and silver coin in 1881 I have found no statistics on the subject.

12. As to the product of silver mines, it will be seen by referring to the note of Mr. Saavedra, which was published with my report in 1880, that he then said "there are no mines of silver in operation." As far as I am advised the case is still so. I am informed, however, that a mine is being prospectively opened near Carupano by an American company bearing the name, as I am told, of the "Carupano Silver Mining Company of New York."

13. As to the product of gold mines I find only the following, as I translate.

The monthly product of the enterprises now in production is as follows:

	Ounces.
El Callao (average).....	5,000
Mocnpi and New York (average).....	1,500
Potosi (average).....	1,500

That of those which have already been worked, and which are suspended for want of capital, and which will probably return to establish their work within a short time, will be the following:

	Ounces.
Ozinvio, average.....	2,000
South America, average.....	1,200
Caratal.....	800
Nueva Hansa.....	500
Union.....	800

(See Memoria del Ministerio de Fomento, 1882, vol. 1, p. 187.)

It will be observed that the first three of the foregoing mines appear to have been the only actually producing ones, while as to the remaining five the average monthly products appear to be estimates hypothecated upon their alleged probable return to work within a short time.

14. As to the export of bullion, the report of the minister of finance for 1882 shows that for the second six months of the year 1880 gold bars were exported from Ciudad Bolivar to the aggregate value of 4,588,914 bolivars; and for the first six months of the year 1881 to the aggregate value of 3,647,390.44 b.; total, 8,236,304.44.

By recurring to my report in 1881, it will be seen that the total value of gold bars exported from Ciudad Bolivar during the year ending with the first six months of 1880, according to the report of the minister of finance for 1881, was 7,442,329.44 bolivars; the total exported value for the year ending with the first six months of 1881, being as above, 8,236,304.44 bolivars.

There appears to have been an increase for the last-named year to the extent of 793,975 bolivars.

15. There are still no statistics respecting the total amount of the circulating medium of the country. I have heretofore approximated it at from ten to twelve million dollars, and find no present reason to change this approximation.

The total population of the country, according to the census which was taken in 1881, was 2,075,245. Adopting \$11,000,000 as the proximate total circulating medium of the country, we have as the result about \$5.30 per capita.

16. As to the rates of interest in this country, I understand they are much the same as reported in 1881. I understand that where the rate is not fixed by contract it is placed by law at 3 per cent.; that the law imposes no limit upon the rate by contract; and that practically, as respects private loans, interest ranges from 6 to 15 per cent. per annum, the predominant rate being from 9 to 12 per cent.

17. I am not aware of any law being passed during the year 1881 in this country affecting the coinage, issue or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

18. As regards the general business condition of this country, I wrote last year:

"The general effect of all that I hear is that money is stringent, business dull, collections slow and difficult, and times hard;" and I suspect that the case is no better now, or even worse, one prominent cause being the depression in price of the principal staple of the country, coffee.

The imperfect condition of the statistics of Venezuela is sufficiently suggested by the foregoing statement, but it would not be right to say this without adding that they have been and are improving.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JEHU BAKER.

HON. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DUTCH GUIANA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Paramaribo, August 1, 1883.

SIR: Acknowledging the receipt of dispatch of the 21st February last, "separate" I have the honor to reply to the interrogatories contained therein, as follows:

1st, 2d. No gold or silver is or has been coined in this district.

3d. No gold coin or gold bullion has been imported or exported.

4th. The import of silver coin amounted to \$32,000, and the export to \$6,000. No silver bullion has been imported or exported.

5th. The amount of gold produced by the mines was \$320,000.

6th. Hitherto no silver-producing mines have been discovered in this country.

7th. The estimated amount of gold coin at the close of 1882 in the Bank of Surinam (the only one in this colony) was \$60,000.

The Treasury contained none, and there are no data whatsoever as to amount in circulation.

8th. The estimated amount of silver coin at the close of 1882 at the Bank of Surinam was \$137,200. With regard to the amount hereof in treasury and in circulation, reference is solicited to No. 7.

9th. The amount of paper currency (Surinam Bank notes) outstanding at the close of 1882 was \$379,292; no government or other paper currency has the character of legal tender in this colony.

10th. No laws have passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation.

GENERAL.

The amount given under No. 5 is for as far as can be officially ascertained, but it is held beyond doubt that much more gold has been found during 1882. According to an existing local law, an export duty of 5 per cent. is due on the value of all colonial production exported, and in order to facilitate the shuffling off of this tax, a great part of the finds are being concealed.

The colony not being self-supporting is subsidized by the mother country, which accounts for the lack of coin in the treasury.

It is owing to the hoarding propensity of the laborers in general that no estimate can be made of the amount of coin in circulation.

I have yet to explain that the delayed transmission of these informations is due to the very late receipt of the dispatch in comparison with its date.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY BARNETT,
Vice Consul.

The Honorable JOHN DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CHILI.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Santiago, July 21, 1883.

SIR: In reply to your "separate" under date of February 21 ultimo, requesting certain statistical information concerning the coinage, production, &c., in Chili, of the precious metals, for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, I inclose under cover of this dispatch detailed answers from the Chilean Government to the questions forwarded to me.

I also send, under a separate cover, the last report of the superintendent of the mint, containing much information which will be of service to the Secretary.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. A. LOGAN.

Hon. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

STATISTICAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COINAGE, PRODUCTION, ETC., OF THE
PRECIOUS METALS.

Señor Aldunate to Mr. C. A. Logan.

SANTIAGO, *July 12, 1883.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to your excellency two copies of the reports sent to the bureau of finance by the superintendent of custom-houses and by the superintendent of the mint respecting the subjects to which your excellency refers in your esteemed communication under date of April 23d ultimo, and in accordance with the questions formulated by the Treasury Department at Washington, and which you kindly accompanied with your above-mentioned favor. I also accompany with this a printed copy of the report which the superintendent of the mint lately directed to the bureau of finance, and which contains many details upon the points indicated in the note of the Treasury Department at Washington.

In this connection I renew to your excellency the assurances of distinguished consideration with which

I am your excellency's faithful and obedient servant,

LUIS ALDUNATE.

Hon. C. A. LOGAN, *Sec., Sec., Sec.*

[Translation.]

*Superintendent of custom-houses to minister of finance.*SUPERVISOR OF CUSTOMS,
Valparaiso, May 25, 1883.

SEÑOR MINISTER: The honorable Minister of State of the United States of North America, through their legation in Chili, solieits of your excellency, under date of April 23d ultimo, in a communication sent by the honorable minister of foreign relations under date of the 4th instant, and numbered 42, certain data requested by the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, in reference to which you have thought good to request from this office the requisite information.

In compliance with that desire I lay before you the following in reference to question 3:

In 1882 gold coin was imported to the value of.....	\$7, 030
There was exported in the same time the value of.....	20, 600
Gold in bars was imported to the amount of 1,566 grams, and the value of.....	1, 566
There was exported 26 kilograms, of the value of.....	22, 796

Question 4:

In 1882, was imported in silver coin the value of.....	\$30, 371
In the same period coin was exported to the value of	973, 052
In the same year there was exported 95,332.118 kilograms of silver, in bar and old plate, of which the value was.....	3, 857, 851
The only importations under this head are 16 kilograms, valued at.....	640

LORENZO CLARO.

A true copy. Attest:

EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA,
Chief Clerk.

[Translation.]

Superintendent of the mint to the minister of foreign relations.

SANTIAGO, May 30, 1883.

SEÑOR MINISTER: In compliance with your request, dated the 17th instant, I beg leave to reply, as far as concerns the superintendency of the mint, to the questions contained in the note of the honorable Minister of State of the North American Republic.

In the first question he desires to know what was the quantity of gold coined in the year 1882, with the denominations and value. The gold coined reached the amount of \$137,520, in coins the value of \$10.

In the second he asks what was the quantity of silver coined, with the denominations and value.

With the assay of nine-tenths (0.9) fine, and the denomination of hard dollars, there was coined the sum of \$1,648,446; and with the assay of five-tenths (0.5), the amount of \$35,038.30, in denominations of 5 and 10 cents.

The fifth question refers to the amount of gold produced by the mines.

In a similar report, which was sent the last year to the Government of the United States of North America, I had the opportunity of showing that upon this point only approximate data could be furnished, since the statistics did not furnish sufficient light to ascertain with accuracy the annual production of the gold and silver mines. Consequently the information can only refer to the gold bought by the mint in 1882 and to that exported in bars, &c.

Gold bullion purchased	\$139, 965 23
Gold exported.....	22, 796 00
Total	162, 761 23

The sixth article refers to the silver produced by the mines during the same period. This result is found in the same manner as the previous one, by adding the amount acquired by the mint to that of bar silver exported.

Silver, in bars, purchased.....	\$1, 466, 812 14
And plate export.....	3, 857, 851 00
Total.....	5, 324, 663 14

The seventh and eighth questions wish to know the amount of gold and silver money remaining in the Treasury, in the banks, and in circulation at the end of the year 1882.

In the mint there existed in gold coin of \$10 the sum of.....	\$1, 460
And in silver the sum of.....	50, 000
Total	51, 460

The ninth question refers to the issue of national and bank notes existing at the same date.

In national notes.....	\$28, 000, 000
In bank notes	12, 238, 152
Total.....	40, 238, 152

The tenth question asks whether any laws have been enacted which would affect the character of the issue of metal or paper money.

No legislative acts have occurred on this subject, but, in conformity to the appropriation of 1882, \$1,000,000 of the national notes have been withdrawn from circulation.

I inclose with this record a printed copy of the report which I have recently sent to the minister of finance, and which contains many details upon the points embraced in the communication of the honorable Minister of the Treasury of the United States, and it would be desirable to establish an interchange of publications of this nature with those of that favored country.

God guard your excellency.

A. VERGARA ALBANO.

A true copy. Attest:

EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA,
Chief Clerk.

[Translated from Ottomar Haupt's Arbitrages et Parités.]

According to trustworthy estimates the circulation was composed at the beginning of the year 1883 of from six to seven millions silver "pesos," or from thirty to thirty-five million francs, a sum which will give, for a population of two and a half millions, a mean of 14 francs in silver per capita. One seldom finds in the country any gold coins, which are exported as they leave the mint. In 1880 the coinage rose to 108,930 pesos, and in 1881 to 125,280 pesos, principally in condors, or pieces of 10 pesos.

URUGUAY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Montevideo, May 7, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by last mail, 27th ultimo, from the Department of State, of circular "separate," dated February 21, 1883, and signed by Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, requesting, at the instance of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, all the information obtainable in reference to the coinage, production, consumption, import and export of the precious metals, paper and metallic circulation, and other information bearing upon financial matters in the Republic of Uruguay during 1882.

To the interrogatories propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury, I respectfully reply in their order, as fully as the information can be obtained from the most reliable sources, viz:

1. What was the amount of gold coined, in denominations and value?
2. What amount of silver, in denominations and value?

Answer. None. There does not exist any gold or silver coinage of the country.

3. What was the import and export of gold coin and of gold bullion?
4. What was the import and export of silver coin and bullion?

Answer. No statistics kept, but too inconsiderable in amount, either way, for either to be important.

5. What amount of gold was produced by the mines?
6. What amount of silver was produced by the mines?

Answer. None—the only gold or silver-mining company at Curapina having failed.

7. What was the estimated amount of gold coin in the treasury, in banks, and in circulation, respectively, at the close of the year 1882?

Answer. Gold coin of different nationalities held by the banks as above, viz: By London and River Plate Bank \$2,483,000. By Commercial Bank \$2,118,000. By Treasury, no report or statement of coin.

8. What was the estimated amount of silver coin as above, per interrogatory 7?

Answer. Silver coin is merged in the gold amounts stated.

9. What amount of paper currency, government and other, respectively, was outstanding at the close of the year 1882?

Answer. Bank notes in circulation and redeemable on demand, viz: Of London and River Plate Bank, \$1,873,000; of Commercial Bank, \$2,027,000; national currency notes in circulation, redeemable by \$15,000 gold, monthly, and worth about 48 percent., \$2,086,000.

10. Were any laws passed during the year 1882 affecting the coinage, issue, or legal-tender character of the metallic and paper circulation?

Answer. None.

As bearing on the subject of this dispatch, I beg leave to furnish herewith copy of a communication to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 15, 1881, inclosed in my dispatch No. 45 of that date to the Department of State, in reply to a letter to the State Department from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 19, 1881, inclosed in State Department dispatch No. 21.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. RUSSELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. W. HUNTER,

Second Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation from Ottomar Haupt's *Arbitrages et Parités*.]

This country has coined at Paris "piastres" weighing 25 grammes of 0.900 fineness, the exact equivalent of our silver 5-franc piece. The total sum struck up to 1881 has amounted, with the fractional coin, to 5,616,000 francs. It appears, however, that the greater part of this has been exported, and that the *régime* of paper money continues to reign in the country. With all that, attempts to introduce a single gold standard seem to continue, and the estimation of foreign coins remains in force, as has been shown. The pieces of 20 francs figure in the list for only 3 pesos, 75 centimes.

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